JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1883.

PRICE. \$1 65 PER YEAR

VOLUME XIV.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 23.

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Agricultural.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL FAL-LACIES.

There are so many more things we do the branches will do good, if frequent exnot know than there are that we have accurate knowledge of, that we are often tempted to guess at the unknown, or be apple trees in Massachusetts, but they led into making blunders by a plausible theory. These fallacies appear in print only in the night time, and they are not from a source the editor deems a reliable one, and the error passes into a common belief through the dignity of a printed will. column. People get into the habit of believing what their paper states as true; it saves the trouble of thinking for one's rid of the codling moth to turn pigs self, and this is what many people pay their money for. They take their opin ions on all intricate questions secondhand and peddle them out for truth, so bad practices are continued through

Sometimes a person who never has been theory, and delivers it to run loose in the calculate to be thus ingloriously eaten up. agricultural pasture, where it becomes a light of the on-coming day, he rush ed to his neighbors to proclaim the adof farmers and writers on farm topics who don't get up early enough in agricultural matters to see the light.

As an evidence that great minds run in the same channel (and by the same rule small ones) we periodically see some old exploded bubble blown up by a new prophet; and set dangling in the agricultural papers. The influence of the stock upon the scion and thence to the fruit has been a fertile source of effusive knowledge. The tantalizing fact that the fruit is not changed despite so many plausible reasons why it should be, sets some callow philosopher at work trying to prove that it does. He sets down some appearance or spot as proof of the transmission of qualities from the adopted stem. A Massachusetts horticulturist writing to the Germantown Telegraph, a paper, by the way, that has the reputation of knowing something of horticultural matters, says: "I can show specimens of different kinds become very near in kind to the last stock grafted on." now note his fallacy, "and why should they not, grafted in the haphazard way it is done." He continues: "For instance, take two small scions of a delicate sweet variety and graft them into a nearly sour stock and you might as well expect to take perfect stock bred from scrags and thoroughbreds." This latter lucid illustratian is put in for proof, I suppose in the way of analogy. To follow it up we must suppose that those "scrags and thoroughbreds" must all be changed in color now since being turned to grass, and green-colored stock must be universal, which will change to brown in the fall and yellow when fed on meal. We can change mutton into beef by turning the sheep into the cow pasture, and per-

pippins by roosting in the apple trees. His theory of improvement is equally new and novel. He says "the only true way I can see for improvement is to get trees if possible grown on soil like that on which they are to stand and grow them thick enough so that when they get sufcan select out the different kinds, and graft the sweet into stock of the same kind, and sour into sour, keeping in view size, quality, etc. Graft the late or keep-

has been kept in seclusion so long is a mystery. It is explained only by the fact that he lives in Massachusetts and is overshadowed by greater minds and must a cow to do this.

send his philosophical studies out into the region of Philadelphia to have them aired. In spite of all these savants who would teach nature how to manage, a Baldwin will still be red and moderately sour-will bear heavily in the bearing year and no other, notwithstanding it has passed through more varieties of stocks on which to grow than any other known apple, perhaps. Within the bud is enfolded the law which governs the fruit, the change occurs through the seed, and not through the sap. The opening leaf of the new scion is set free by the same upflow of sap which clothes the parent stem with foliage, but this sap does not become fruit until exposed to the alchemy of the leaves, and is returned commissioned by them to grow into sweet and sour, red and green, large and small.

'How should the poppy steal sleep from the very source, That grants to the grapevine juice that can madden or cheer. How does the weed find food for its fabric Where the lillies proud their blossoms pure up

Yet lillies, and weeds, and grapes, and poppies are still the same, though nourished by the same "handful of earth" and the same upflow of sap from it.

The folly of the sappy philosophers is that they only learn half the lesson and then guess at the answer. The Massa chusetts Ploughman gives currency to another fallacy when it advises its readers "to try to catch the moth as they ascend the trees to lay eggs for a second crop of worms. To catch the moths a band of cotton around the trunk of the tree near aminations are made and the moth killed." Now moths may climb the trunks of the don't in Michigan; here they fly, and then foolish enough to crawl under a band of cotton either, although some of the worms

This fallacy formulator farther recommends as "the most effectual way to get enough into the orchard to eat the apples as fast as they drop."

This is not "effectual" in Michigan nor in Massachussetts either. Although some worms may be destroyed in that way, it is accidental as far as the worms are concerned. The second crop of famous for his research into hidden worms, like the second crop of potato things, becomes impressed with some ideal bugs, come to stay over, and they don't When an apple is so far gone as to fall free hobby for all to ride. An indolent from the stem, it has became distasteful man was once driven from his bed by an to the worm and he has left for fresh emergency at four o'clock on a June partures, he has tunnelled out a new in their well known Buckeye Cultivator, catch the moths. You cannot "get rid" Yent of a phenomenon. There are a lot of the pest by turning hogs in the orchard, as those who follow their advice will learn. The only "effectual" way is to worms before they become moths. A sprinkling of paris green in water applied to the tree soon after the blossoms fall has proved very effectual in Michigan, and will probably prove equally effective in Massachusetts.

Fallacies are sometimes widely express ed in the form of opinions. This correspondence for May 15th, was last week assailed for expressing the following: 'Those who claim that corn should be cultivated shallower as it gets larger, are wiser than their neighbors who practice the opposite way, especially if the season be a dry one." A very eminent agriculturist replies that in his opinion "No greater error could be committed," and farther along he says, "The after cultivation should not be so close to the hills as at first, but should go deeper and deeper.' Each of these articles gives reasons, modified by character of soil and conditions, which are respectfully submitted to the arbitrament of Michigan farmers. assuring them that Mr. Gard does not often indulge in fallacies.

LAST Saturday at the Central Yards, Mr. J. Conley of Marshall had in a small bunch of steers that for style and quality have never been excelled in our market. Seven of them were two-year-olds and were fed by Mr. W. S. Harris of Eckford, Calhoun County, and one a three year old fed by Mr. Vandenberg of Litchfield. Hillsdale County. The first seven averaged 1,400 pounds each, while the three year old tipped the scale at 2,000 pounds. They were high grade Shorthorns, very fine boned, with broad backs, and just such animals as please a butcher's eye, haps chickens can be changed into golden giving a large percentage of fine cuts in proportion to the coarse meats. These cattle should have been marketed about one month ago, when they would have re turned a much larger profit.

THE Chicago Tribune says that from 194 quarts of the milk of his 10-year-old Jerficient growth to commence bearing you sey cow Glencoe Belle, 6562, M. G. Clarke, butter. This the first test of her butter producing capacity in several years, and as it shows that about 25 per cent of her team; it is simply perfect, as every one leonic wars to get the same level." ing qualities on the same kind, and early milk is butter, may be considered anyon early. In this way the stock can be thing but discreditable. In former tests her How this Solon and Darwinian thinker has been kept in seclusion so long is a last calf came in January last, and during mystery. It is explained only by the fact ordinary pasturage only. Those Illinois pastures must be terribly greasy to enable



THE BUCKEYE SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR.

THE BUCKEYE CULTIVATOR.

Above we present a cut of the new

Buckeye Spring Tooth Cultivator, manu-

factured by P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio. This house justly merits the repu tation of being the most enterprising manufacturers in their line in America, and when the spring tooth system of cultivation became a success, they at once got out their excellent solid frame Spring can be put to such a variety of uses, it is Tooth Harrow which is well known to most of our readers, and as a solid frame harrow it has no equal in the market; but most farmers want a tool for corn as well as summer fallow, and these rigid frames do not "fill the bill." for without a flexible beam that can be moved sideways, to dodge hills off the mark, it is impossible to get close to the row without tearing up corn. One or two manufacturers saw this, and built a flexible harrow, and their large sales on the crude machines they built showed conclusively that they had the right idea, but they were so poorly built, and so full of imperfections that they came far from giving satisfaction. P. P. Mast & Co. however already had the foundation for a successful machine morning, when on discovering the brilhis turn for hibernation. You cannot make the finest spring tooth cultivator in the world. They did not need to experiment and change, as will these other manufacturers, for the Buckeye Cultivator long since passed the experimental kill the eggs after they are laid, or the stage, and has for years been recognized as one of the leading cultivators in the field. By means of the ball in front the beams can be moved out to give room for the fallow attachment, so that the draft is perfectly square, while other machines spread out the back end to put in their attachment without moving it in front, thus bringing the teeth on a twist; or slide the axle together, which should never be disturbed, as it is the foundation of the machine, and the joint is sure to be a source of weakness; the beams are long, giving a steady motion, while in short frame machines they go hop, skip and jump over the ground where it is hard. leaving uncultivated spots over the field. The teeth are adjustable and can be set forward so as to go into the hardest clay ground, where any wheel cultivator will work, or can be set back so as to make a perfect floating harrow, and run it with accomplished in any wheel harrow or regulated by the wheel, and every farmer knows how impossible it is to use a cultileveled down without tearing up sods. spring crops, or the first time over the run close to the hill without covering up in January next. the corn, tearing out the weeds that other cultivators leave and which do the most injury to corn. The teeth being in a row, operator only has to push out to dodge the hills off the mark, and the moment he would result in serious loss to follow such depth can instantly be governed and says: raised if the wheel is in the furrow, or Geneva, Ill., last week made 42 pounds of lowered if on a ridge, and the whole butter. This the first test of her butter machine handled without letting good dull. Some kinds of English wool are machine handled without letting go of the

says who looks at it, and we do not won-

ing harrow, corn cultivator, fallow cultivator and seeder in one machine, saving the expense of so many tools, and the trouble of storing them, besides doing the work so much better, easier and faster than his other hand tools. Improved machinery has become an absolute necessity, and farmers can no more afford to do their work without it than the country can get along without railroads, and when a first class tool is found that a very valuable invention, and materially lightens the expense of stocking a farm

SHEFP BREEDERS AND WOOL GROWERS OF NORTHERN OHIO.

with improved machinery.

LE Roy, O., May 10, '83. The sheep breeders and wool growers of northern Ohio held their annual public shearing April 27, on the farm of Mr. Samuel Owen, near Seville, O. An election was held to select officers for the coming year, and realted as follows: President, James Palmer; Vice President, L. B. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Hulbert; Treasurer, S. Owen.

A large number of people were in attendance, and much interest manifested. ground so the neonle could be better accommodated.

Sheep were shorn that had been bred in Vermont, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin. It was decided that all things ball and also his fine flock of sheep, which considered-weight of fleece, length of though not registered, will not comstaple and weight of carcass, the New York sheep were superior to the others

The following is the weight of some of

the fleeces:	R	AMS.	
Name of own'r	Name or number.	Age,yea's Weight of flecce, lbs. oz.	Name of br : ; ! and State
Owen & Frazer J. Freeman F. Brainard H. & J St. John Alexan'er Br's	Tiger Jim	5 23 05 1/2 2 23 02 2 27 10 2 20 14 2 21 14 1/4	Humbers, Wis. J. Pierce, N. Y. Brainard, Ohio. J. Pierce, N. Y. Alexanders, O.

EWES.

Owen & Frazer | No. 175 | 1 | 13 | 14 | O'en & F'az'r, O Alexan'er Br's | No. 34 | 1| 13 | 14 | Alexander Bros | Wm. Kennedy Pet | 1, 8 | 15 | Kennedy, Ohio. L. W. Strong. | No. 46 | 1| 14 | 62 | 2 | Owen & Frazer | J. Palmer. | No. 7 | 2 | 20 | 00 | Owen & Frazer Many others were shorn, and made a

good average. Mr. Kennedy exhibited the chains perfectly loose on fresh plowed Little Tom, a Vermont ram, but reserved land, crossing the furrows without tearing him for a private shearing. Among up the sod. This is a thing never before other attractions was the Alexander Bros,' ram Long Wool, that sheared 201 cultivator; hitherto the depth has been lbs of wool, with a staple 31 inches in length. This ram was out of E. Town send's ewe 165 and by Townsend's Genervator on fresh plowed land before it is al 230. This ram ought to make his mark as a stock ram. The flock of But with this machine the whole work Alexander Bros. was much admired for can be accomplished, using it first as a their nice style of fleece and uniformity leveling harrow, and working ground for of appearance. They are of Atwood blood, and from the flock of E. Townsummer fallow; then by turning the teeth | send, of Pavillion Center, N. Y. The forward the hardest summer fallow can day was greatly enjoyed by all present, be worked; as a corn cultivator there is and the interest was kept up till the close. nothing like it; the little spring teeth can The association then adjourned to meet OBSERVER.

In our last issue we gave a short extract from the U. S. Economist advising farmthey "hug" the hill all the time, so the ers to cross their Merinos with the English mutton breeds, and contended it lets up the teeth are right back to their advice. This week the Economist unwitplace close to the hill; with the two levers | tingly proves that its advice was unwise. within easy reach of the operator, the Commenting on the London wool sales it

"From London we learn that clothing

Think of that, indeed. Advising our der their agents are enthusiastic talkers, farmers to grow wool that is now so low milk made two pounds from eight quarts, for it is certainly years ahead of anything that we have to go back seventy years to of the kind in the market; a seeder can be find a level! And at the same time, the attached if desired, using the well known | telegrams in the Economist announce Buckeye feed. There is certainly nothing that Australian fine wools are selling up that so completely meets the want at so to March prices, with "bidding spirited small a cost. To the small farmer it is a and prices firm."

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY

The Farmer's Representative Indulges in Philosophical Musings, Induced by Bad Weather and too Much Leisure-Some thing About the Country he is Travel

What next? This is one of the great questions of human life which equally puzzles the brain of the statesman and the noddle of the cobbler. The heir of half a million is vexed with it, and it trembles on the lips of him who has eaten his last crust. The successful man avoids asking

it. The beaten fears to answer it. It is signified by the earliest glimmer of speculation in the eye of infancy, and is the last expressive query ere the light of life goes out. Happy is the writer of this as he daily finds his answer in the law of benignant necessity as he solves that other question of Who next! Thrice happy is he in daily solving who next will subscribe for the FARMER.

The land in the township of Berlin, St. Clair County, is very level, with some portions of it low and swampy. It looks new as compared with some other towns close by. It never has been considered much of a wheat town but the fact of its It was proposed by Secretary Hulbert that being so level will, we think, be conducive the next shearing be held on some fair to a good crop of that cereal this year, as it is looking particularly well.

Here we called upon but very few of the farmers, but we have a pleasing recollection of looking over the farm of D. D. Kimpare unfavorably with any in the State. He has been a sheep fancier for the last 20 years, gives them good care and attention and has made, or rather bred, for some points that will pay many breeders to more closely look after. He pointed out to us 26 ewes that are strong, vigorous and good shearers, and are from the registered buck All Right. He has bred from Taylor and also Thompson stock. He sold a buck last fall which sheared last season 243 lbs., with no tags. His average clip last year was 10 tbs. 14 oz, His buildings are cosy, his farm well titled, and all the surroundings neat and tidy. He owns 100 acres of what we call a rich soil. Thanks for his hospitality, and the time he so kindly spent with us as we interviewed other parties.

A. Coddington had no fancy stock to show us, but we did see a fine farm of 80 acres, with neat and handsome house and good barns.

Almont is one of the prettiest villages in the State, has a population of about 1.200, is well built, has an air of prosperity, and well it may; for it is surrounded by as fine a farming country, as there is in Michigan. There are four churches, one of them having cost about \$20,000. The streets are broad, and off from the main avenue well shaded, and there are many really fine private residences. We were more than delighted as we looked all through from cellar to garret the elegant house of Mr. Harvey Goodrich, and also to meet with his amiable wife and daughter, whose hospitality we found to be boundless. Of course we interviewed the foundry of Currier Brothers, the only manufacturing establishment in the vil large line of their specialties, all of which have a fine reputation among farmers. As business men they stand high, make good implements, no promises but what they keep, and as a natural sequence have built up a good trade. They also sell many implements of other manufacturers.

The township of the same name as the village was settled principally by the Scotch, which perhaps accounts for the thorough the interest taken in the raising of fine blooded stock. In all our travels we have farming to be honorable and the best businever seen a whole township which pleases ness to engage in, he had purchased this E. Meyers very cheerfully introduced us to the village, four years ago; that a portion many of the farmers, and materially aided of it was low land; that he had brought it us in our work. We shall soon write up to its present standard of excellence, and an invitation tendered them by President the whole town, but at present space is intended to make it the model farm of Abbott.

too limited. We will only add that we Lapeer County by a thorough system of had a pleasant hour at the home of George farming. He showed us where he had Braidwood, the owner of the Percheron put in over four miles of tile, that he had horse Almont. To the merits and value tiled a field in the distance where there of this horse as stock getter we cannot add | was an open ditch, and as we look at it it this farm some colts of his get that are He has built two fine substantial barns very fine both for size, shape and action. with solid stone foundations. One of Bruce, drove into the yard with his the other is his sheep barn 30x66 feet, side sired by Almont. He is a beauty, and | 22 by 70 feet for storage of tools, &c. can not but grow into a valuable bit of His yards are high and dry, while the horse flesh.

James Grey trotted out for our inspection his young Robin Hood stallion. He is seven years old, stands 15 hands two horses we saw. He has fine movement, orse's stock is.

Dryden village, in same named town ship, is six miles west of Almont. Here we are taken in hand by J. W. Cole, who, although out of health, cheerfully spent a day with us driving around. He owns a fine farm of 250 acres with all the etceteras pertaining to a first-class farm. He showed us some fine stock, and from his front porch as handsome a landscape as ever gladdened the eye. The land is rolling, the soil rich and fertile, and statistics show produces larger crops than any other in the county. The village is small with business in the past quiet, but this must soon be changed, as the P., P. A. & C. Railroad passes through this place, which we think would be a good point for a manufacturing company of some kind. It would be a good point for a grist mill. There is one large fruit-drying establishment here, making a good market for what unmarketable fruit there is grown in this vicinity, also giving employment to a large number of operatives in the season. A short distance west of the village we came to the farm of Henry Bartlett, who owns 200 acres of land very pleasantly situated, and where he has lived for 25 years. He has 240 good grade sheep, and raises from 1,400 to 1,500 bushels of wheat every year. We also met such good farmers as E. Bartlett, P. C. Graves, L. H. Tripp, S. Baker, W. Winslow, O. A. Lewis, W. E. Ball, W. J. Reynolds, A. Hilliker, and a host of others who showed their appreciation of the FARMER by cheerfully subscribing for it. Leaving Mr. Cole with a kindly good bye to us and success to our efforts, we hastened on to the pleasant home of Mr. H. Blow, who greeted us very cordially. Of course we looked over his sheep, how could we do otherwise when they are so meritorious? With his accustomed kindness, which is a marked feature in his character, he left his corn planting (was not this cheeky on our part to allow it), and seated himself in our carriage and drove around two days with us. And while the air was balmy, the gentle wind invigorating and the bright sunshine warming the ground and tinging our faces and hands with brown, we viewed the glorious landscape of hill and valley, and gazed upon the bright green of meadow, pasture land, and growing wheat, and remembered the promise that there shall be a seed time and harvest. While thus meditating and visiting we are rapidly hastening on to flock was 15 lbs. 6 oz. Metmora, which we find to be a pretty village and one of the stations on the D. & B. C. R. R. Leaving this place we again drive over hill and dale, and come to the very pretty home of E. L. Conners, who owns 60 acres of land but works 240 in not sell on present basis of values. addition. After a splendid dinner and visit, we go out and look at his handsome bunch of Merino ewes. He, like many others, has the fever, and it culminated last fall when he in company with his neighbor D. Fellows, purchased 13 twoyear old ewes of Atwood and Robinson stock, and bred by Merrell Bros., Vermont Their selection was a good one, as their clip just cut shows an average of 14 ths-

14 3-16 oz. average. We find them to be in fine shape and form, with a batch of lambs from Stone's Acme. They will add to this flock this fall, when they intend to take their place among the Michigan breeders of fine wooled sheep. In the distance we see a carriage rapidly drawn by a fine team of roadsters. We know it is not the sheriff or his assistant, as we see the smiling face of Dr. D. F. Stone, of lage. Mr. Henry Currier showed us a Metamora. Congratulations are quickly passed and adding Mr. C. to our cortege we drove on to the home of David Fellows, who showed us a handsome Fearnaught colt, three weeks old, out of Mambrino Gift dam, very sprightly and handsome, also his dam. Adding Mr. F. to our party we drove by many fields where farmers were busily engaged in planting. As we dismounted from the carriages, Dr. Stone took charge of your reporter. He told system of farming which prevails and for him that for years he had practiced his profession at Metamora, but believing us so well, and Mr. O. F. Sanborn and W. farm of 170 acres, which is 31 miles from

one word, only simply as a type of this presents a view of as fine a field of growrace he is hard to beat. We saw here on | ing wheat as one need wish to look at. While here Mr. Henry McCafferty of them is 36x70 with basement for stabling; Percheron mare, purchased in Ohio some | which is perfectly complete, with all that time ago, and a four weeks old colt by her tends to their comfort. He also has one water from a drive well, 103 feet deep, is pumped by wind mill, carried to the yard and into the stock and sheep barns. He showed us the place where a new and eleinches high, weighs 1390 fbs., is a dark gant farm house, the plan of which the dapple grey, and is one of the most gamy architect is engaged upon, is to be built. The doctor also showed us his ram Acme. and is greatly admired. George Town- by Burwell's 22, dam by Burwell's Bissend also showed us his Percheron Go- marck 221 and which sheared 31 lbs. three derre; and, by the way, we saw in the oz. at the Romeo festival, the best repasture at John Kelly's a two-year-old cord there. We also saw his 22 ewes, bred colt from this horse that weighs a trifle by Merrell of Vermont, to which he will add over 1,200 lbs., which shows what this largely although he has a fine lot of grades. We next looked at his registered Hereford bull, now nine and a half months old, bought from Mr. Thos. Foster of Flint, and also his one year old and two year old heifers-the latter with as fine a six weeks old heifer calf as you ever saw. The two heifers were purchased from the herd of David Clark of Lapeer. He also showed us some registered Berkshire swine that were a credit to any breeder. He showed us some other stock that was more than passing good. The doctor is a perfect enthusiast in his new business, and will no doubt yet have the model farm of the county, and by his example must encourage others to do likewise. We hope to again meet him in the near future. Hiram Lee brought out for inspection a horse colt four weeks old sired by the noted Almont. We know he will not take \$100 for it, for it is certainly a fine one. Robert Glover showed us a colt, two weeks old, from a Sampson mare and one four weeks old, from a Clyde and Messenger mare, sired by Almont, that are remarkably fine. Also 53 grade ewes and his registered buck, whose fleece this season weighed 24 lbs. 14 oz. Mr. Glover came to this country 27 years ago, had no money but plenty of pluck. He now has 160 acres of high rolling land, farm all paid for, well stocked, is the father of eight girls and one boy, all of whom are willing helpers as we can testify.

After a short drive we came to the house of J. W. Miller of Dryden, who showed us his Shorthorn stock bull, but as a full description will probably be published in your paper shortly, we will make no comments. After a hearty supper we returned to Mr. Blow's, where we bid him good bye, much pleased with our trip in Lapeer County. ON THE WING.

Wool Notes.

CONSTANT rains have put back the wool season fully two weeks throughout the

ONE of our New York subscribers, Mr. W. H. Norton, of Springwater, N. Y., writes us that buyers are offering 20c per lb. for unwashed fleeces.

Armada, send a report of the shearing of their flock of Merinos. The flock numbered 65 head, and the average of the entire In all the States where the clip has yet

MESSRS. ELI G. & G. A. PERKINS Of

been placed in the market wool-growers are holding their wool above present views of buyers, and many of them will MR. W. H. NORTON of Springwater, N. Y., was one of the parties who furnished

the sheep for the recent shipment to Australia. He sold to Mr. Markham five ewes for this purpose, at an average of \$70 per head. JOSEPH BRIDGE & SON, of Unadilla.

Livingston County, announce that their stock ram Nugget, Jr., now six years old. this season sheared 38 lbs. of wool, the fleece being of about eleven months' growth. The ram was sheared May 6. .

MR. LEE CHAPEL of Disco. Macomb County, sends the following report of the shearing of his flock: Six yearling rams sheared an averaged of 18 lbs. 121 oz.; six yearling ewes sheared an average of 14 lbs. 13t oz.; six ewes with lambs by their side average 13 lbs. 12 oz. Mr. Chapel sent a sample from one of his yearling rams, No. 112 of his flock, which is one of the finest we have seen this season. It is 35 inches in length, and when stretched the fibre was 5 inches in length. The weight of fleece on this ram was 25 hs. 8 oz., and the fleece must have been a very bulky one. The yearlings had 400 days growth of wool and the old ewes 30 days less than one year. They were all sheared

THE June meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society will be held at the Hudson House, Lansing, June 12th, at 8 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the committee will visit the State Agricultural College, in response to To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

DRAFT AND BUSINESS HORSES.

FAIRFIELD, May 29, 1883.

As the raising of draft and business horses is an important and growing industry in this State, any information thereon will be useful to many of your readers. We will not discuss the relative merits of the different breeds of heavy horses, such as the Clydesdale, English Shire, or Norman-Percheron. Our ob servation, however, is that while there are some splendid teams of the two former breeds in this State, the French stallion is more sure of producing a good cross on all kinds of mares than the Scotch or English. But we wish to say to brother farmers, after you get a good colt then take care of it; give it enough to eat, especially while it is growing. You can not raise a large, fine, well-shaped horse on a scanty supply of food. Far better pinch him in his provender after he is matured and working. The idea that roughing it when a colt renders a horse hardy is a mistake; so is the notion that if a colt is raised entirely without grain he will require less grain when put to service. We do not advocate a forced or pampered growth, but a steady, uninterrupted growth from the start. A colt that loses its shape badly the first year never seems to fully recover it, while one that has always been kept in good shape will, when matured, work and keep smooth and round easier and on less feed. It becomes second nature to him. L. C. DRAKE.

Take Care of the Colt's Feet.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator writes as follows on this most im portant subject:

"It is said that experience is a good teacher. In many cases it is so; in my own it certainly has been. In my opinion a large number of promising and well bred colts are made to interfere forward from improper management before they are two years old. One of the best bred fillies in New England, one that is sure to trot fast, was injured in this way. Her feet were allowed to grow as they pleased until too late to change the abnormal shape of the leg. This filly will improve by proper shoeing but will never be perfect, or as she would have been, if more care had been taken of her feet the first year or two. A few days ago I saw a very finely bred colt with one forward foot twisted, with the toe pointed outward and the heel contracted or smaller than the other. This colt is only two years old. I inquired for the cause and was told that it grew out of shape in the pasture. I have no doubt that the trouble was caused in the stable, and the colt was turned to pasture with his foot out of shape.

"For the past two years I have been in the habit of inspecting my young stock every month, and when I see a colt with the feet out of normal shape, with one quarter longer than the other, or the the feet put in proper shape by the use of attention of sheep-breeders: rasps, both coarse and fine. The outside the inside, and seems to grow faster, therefore the toe and outside quarter feet level than the inside. There is no cleft of the frog, which is liable to result to run in when the weather is pleasant. The box stalls should be kept dry, clean, well lighted and ventilated, and should be well bedded, so that the feet will not stand it pays to keep them sound and healthy. care, with plenty of good food the first two years especially.'

" Rough On Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns



OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Ensilage and its Discoverer-Parsnips as Theory of the Origin of Cattle Diseases-Shorthorns in France.

PARIS. May 19, 1883. M. Goffart, to whom rests the honor of the discovery of the preservation of green fodder in trenches or silos, and ding and protection from rain, but their have had beans growing side by side in known under the name of ensilage, reminds all whom it may concern, that he open air. Catarrh is a troublesome, but which had been planted to potatoes the alone, and no one else is the discoverer of that process, which has revolutionized flammation extends to the lungs, when sown in rows and cultivated. The beans French agriculture and is in a fair way of it becomes pneumonia, which is general- after corn were not only a better crop, effecting the same in several other coun- ly fatal. This transition is marked by a but the labor of hoeing and pulling was tries. It was in 1852 that M. Goffart first | quick and labored breathing, a frequent | far less than after potatoes. It is no use commenced his experiments, which he hacking cough and a grinding of the trying to raise beans unless you are precontinued during eighteen years with teeth together. The discharge from the pared to give them cleanest and best of varying success. It was, however, only at the moment when he cut or chaffed the green maize, treading it closely in the trench, and covering the mass firmly with planking, stones, &c., to exclude the air, that success became established. Austria as well as other nations were simultane ously at work, but Goffart arrived first at the practical solution. He won the honor well, and it is only right to wish that he may live to wear it long.

M. Le Bian, of Brest, continues his cru? sade in favor of the cultivation of parseconomy of oats; there can be no question Channel Island butter is due, and the ed. If the disease is stubborn, give an marker, mark off rows two feet and same observation applies to the best butter ounce or two of castor oil, and follow it a half spart, and drop five or six beans in they have no equal. They cure constipation.

of Bretagne, for in the latter country where the brands are inferior, the cause must be attributed to objectionable methods of preparation.

German agriculturists devote much attention to the food and the feeding of ani. mals. In Saxony, ground nuts cake has been employed, and also rice flour, in the feeding of milch cows. In both cases the quality of the milk and the quantity of the butter had been improved, while the cattle, relishing both provenders, had a decided preference for the rice flour. At Halle cotton seed cake had been added to the ordinary rations of milch cows, and with beneficial results.

Some of M. Pasteur's countrymen, and several Italian scientists, call in question that gentleman's important discoveries respecting the origin and causes of cattle plagues. That diseases are caused by animalcules floating about us, and only waiting the favorable conditions of humidity, heat and closeness to propagate and develop, is a theory that Pasteur does not claim the paternity. Indeed, readers of Goethe's Faust will find the doctrine there published before Pasteur was born. But the latter claims, and fairly so, to have discovered certain infusions, called microbes, existing in the blood of stock, victims of pests, which by their marvelous fecundity, exhaust the blood of the animal of its oxygen, and so induce death Further, Pasteur not only introduced these microbes artificially, causing death when they were introduced into the system, but he prepared that very virus in so harmless a form that when employed as a vaccine the cattle inocculated with it remained proof against attacks of the malady, while stock unvaccinated succumbed. What has not yet been demonstrated is the efficacy of this inoculation for a longer period than six months. Certain experi ments will in due course set this point at rest. The French Government has just given an additional proof of its appreciation of Pasteur's life work by doubling his pension, in raising it to 25,000 francs

There are many agriculturists in France more patriotic than practical. They beong to that class of short-sighted individuals who maintain that native breeds of stock if ameliorated can surpass the race of Durhams. Hence the starting point of the angry discussions which rage. A few simple facts suffice to set the dispute at rest. In all the cattle shows held in France they are the pure Durhams or their crosses, that invariably carry off the prizes; every country in the world imports Durhams for breeding purposes, the Chinese being the latest. Where are such Durhams sought? In England, of course, never in France. Again, the value of different samples of manure. small farmers of this country have adopt- Fertilizers may be made to suppleed the excellent habit of saving up till they have a sufficient sum, say 800 francs, to purchase a young Durham bull to serve their cows, and that animal is im- place in ordinary farm practice. ported from the cradle of the Shorthorns.

a year.

Diseases of Sheep We take the following extracts from an

address delivered before the Indiana Wool Growers' Association, by J. R. toes growing too long, I at once have Tomlinson, and commend them to the

The sheep is a ruminating animal, and quarter of most colts' feet is thicker than in common with all cud-chewers, has a very complex digestive system; and while its four stomachs do not hasten, generally need more rasping to keep the but rather prolong the work of digestion, yet that work is more perfectly done in doubt but that ringbones are produced the sheep than in any of our domestic and the tendons are injured by the strain animals. But on account of the comthat is caused by allowing the toes and plexity of its digestive organs, it is liable quarters to grow to an unsightly length, to diseases affecting this system. The brain and nervous system of the sheep many stables. Another source of trouble | are smaller, in proportion to its size, than is caused by allowing colts to stand in those of any other animal. On this acmanure and filth until thrush gets into the count, they are not capable of great or long continued muscular exertion; the in contraction at the heels. To keep the circulatory system is also small and comfeet healthy, the colts should have a yard paratively feeble. On account of these peculiarities, sheep are not very subject to active inflammatory diseases; but the power to resist disease or to recover from it when attacked is diminished from these on the hard floor. If it pays to breed colts same causes. Indeed a serious attack of disease in sheep too often proves faand it cannot be done without the best of tal, and especially if it be a disease that makes a drain on the fluids, or in any way depletes the power of the system. This fact must be remembered in the treatment of their diseases. Bleeding or active purging should not be resorted to except in active inflammation, and then cautiously. In the treatment of diseased sheep, all medicine should be given in a liquid form through a drenching horn, and on nearly all farms it is a regular or properly shaped funnel. If given concealed in food it passes into the first labor required, no ordinary farm crop, on stomach, or paunch, where it is liable to be lost.

The chief diseases of the breathing organs are catarrh, or cold; and pneumonia; ers do not find it so. Beans are now or inflammation of the lungs. Catarrh is known by profuse running at the nose, often accompanied by a cough. It is a disease of the winter and spring months, and is generally the result of too close and too warm stabling. Sheep need dry bedhealth demands a free exposure to the the same field, part of which were on land not a dangerous disease, unless the in- previous year, and part after corn fodder nostrils becomes yellow; a high fever, culture. The most profitable crop of loss of appetite and thirst are present. Bleeding and purging with epsom salts plowed the first week in June, thoroughly is the treatment recommended, but usually death terminates the case in a day or two, under any treatment. This disease is often the result of exposure to cold

rains after shearing. The special diseases of the digestive system are diarrhea and costiveness. Diarrhœa, or scours, as it is commonly called, occurs generally in the spring On stubble land more hand hoeing is rewhen the diet is changed from dry winter | quired, but whether less or more, the sucmips as a forage plant; where climate and food to the tender spring grass. This cess of the bean grower largely depends soil suit, and these conditions are pretty disease is not generally accompanied with on keeping the crop free from weeds general. The root is largely entering in- the loss of appetite, nor with fever, and Those who have had no experience in the to the rations of horses, resulting in an therefore is seldom fatal. The sheep af- cultivation of beans as a farm crop would fected with diarrhea should be separated do well to select a piece of dry, warm, as to the importance of parsnips for milch | from the flock and kept in a lot with but | sandy land, plow it carefully and harrow cows it is to feeding cows on them that little grass on it, and fed with dry feed thoroughly, and roll it till the land is a large portion of the reputation of the till the condition of the bowels is correct- smooth and level. Then, with a common

sheep are changed from green pastures noise when voiding dung. A little linseed meal mixed with the food will generally relieve this difficulty. A mixture of sulphur and salt placed where sheep disturbance of the bowels in this direction.

Indiana, the sheep died in great numbers | the best varieties for this section I know from an animal of the leach family, known of nothing better than the medium bean, by the common name of fluke, imbedding Boston marrow or White Mountain, pea itself in the liver and multiplying till that organ is literally destroyed. The eggs, These are all white beans and there is or larvæ of these parasites are taken in with impure pond water when the sheep drink. In a healthy sheep, the covering of the eye-ball is a bright red, but when affected in flukes the eye becomes pale, and finally a dirty yellow. The sheep is rapidly reduced in flesh, and in a few weeks dies, apparently from emaciation. A free use of sulphur is the only remedy proposed, and it only succeeds in the early stages of the disease. Since we have drained our swamps and given our sheep good water to drink the fluke is rapidly disappearing.

The Fertilizer Problem.

topic, now being considerably agitated in agricultural circles:

"A good many farmers seem to hold ideas regarding the action of commercial fertilizers similar to those once held by many persons concerning the action of medical drugs upon diseases. They look for some mysterious action in both cases. Farmers are often heard talking about the 'stimulating' effect of fertilizers upon the land. They seem to imagine parallel effects from fertilizer in the soil, and alcohol in the stomach. If alcohol could be shown to be a food for the body or brain, then the comparison might not be a very bad one, but if it is only a stimulent or excitant, the analogy ceases.

"Farmers can not too soon learn that soil, which have the effect of making it more fertile, should be looked upon as plant food. They should also understand that plants require a number of simple elements in their food, and that if one or more of these is lacking, then such food will be imperfect. Animal manures are understood to contain all the necessary elements required by plants not found in sufficient abundance in ordinary soils, although there is great variation in the ment animal manures-to supply any de ficiency in certain elements-or they may be so made as to completely take their

"It is conceivable that a fertilizer may be so imperfectly compounded, may con tain so great an excess of some one ele ment as to injure a crop to which it may be applied, but there is little danger in this direction. The dangerous elements if used in excess, are too costly to be like ly to get mixed in too large proportions. If either stable manure or phosphates were used last year, in excess of the needs of the crop grown, then we may expect that a considerable portion of that excess will be available for the crops to be grown this year.

"Most of the fertilizers now offered to our farmers, are expected to be fit to use in place of farm-yard manure. The Stockbridge fertilizers are compounded with this object in view, to make a com plete manure; so are most other fertilizers which are made from the refuse gathered at the slaughtering establishments. Complete manures can also be made from purely artificial chemicals, but from whatever source the elements may be obtained, the product should be looked upon simply as plant food, and there is to be no danger apprehended from the use of a partial supply from any number of sources. The prime aim should be to keep the soil of our fields fertile, so that any crop can be grown to perfection. Just what can be used in the way of manures or fertilizers that will be most eco nomical, is a problem that each must solve by personal study and experiment.

Bean Culture.

I live in the greatest bean growing section of the world. Some of our farmers grow beans by the hundred acres, crop. In proportion to the time and the average, affords larger profits per acre. Time was when people thought that beans required poor land. Our farmgrown on our best and cleanest wheat soil. If beans are grown on stubble land, or after roots or potatoes or sowed corn, it is of the greatest importance that the land should be clean. For this purpose nothing is better than sowed corn. beans I ever raised was on sod land. harrowed and rolled, and the beans drilled in the rows two feet five inches apart, dropping five or six beans in a place a foot apart in the row. All the labor performed on the piece was to cultivate it two or three times between the rows, and to chop out any weeds that came up between the beans in the row.

by two tablespoonfuls of strong oak bark a place a foot apart in the row. Cover tea with half a teaspoonful of prepared the beans about an inch deep by drawing chalk or baking soda in it, morning and a little fine soil on top of them with a hoe evening. Costiveness often occurs when and patting down the hills smooth and firm with the back of the hoe. As soon to dry food. The animal frequently as the beans appear go through between stretches itself and makes a groaning the rows with a cultivator, and in a week or less cultivate them again, and follow with hand hoes to romove any weeds that may appear in the rows. The time of planting in this section is from the 1st to

The Free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known prepare can get it, is a good precaution against the 20th of June. I plant my beans as soon as I can get the land ready after I In the early years of the settlement of am through planting corn. In regard to bean and white kidney or royal dwarf. nothing better either for market or for home use.—Joseph Harris.

Parsnips for Cows.

The American Cultivator says: "Those farmers who have not yet adopted the ensilage system of preserving green food for winter use, and who use roots instead, should bear in mind the claims of parsnips as a cattle feed. It is one of the most nutritious of roots, and can be grown without more trouble than carrots. We have never had milch cows increase in milk or butter production much faster upon any extra feed than when a peck of parsnips was added daily to their ra-The New England Farmer says on this tions of hay and grain. Parsnips may be sown any time in May, if the ground s fitted, as it always should be for root crops, by being deeply plowed, well manured and finely pulverized. They should be sown in drills about fourteen to eigh teen inches apart, and the seed covered about half an inch deep. When two or three inches high thin to six inches apart and keep well hoed. Do not harvest in the fall, but allow them to remain in the ground until spring, and when the beets, mangels, turnips, small potatoes and the like are all consumed, and the "spring appetite" of the animal begins to crave the green grass which has not started. then dig your parsnips and feed them out. One great advantage of the pars nip is that it will winter perfectly well any substances whatever, applied to the in the ground, and will be in its best condition at a season of the year when the animal most needs roots, and when other varieties have either decayed or lost much of their value as feed, if indeed you have been able to keep them at all."

Agricultural Items.

A FARMER complains that he has completely stopped his hens from laying by feeding amber cane seed.

It is a common mistake to plant beans too early. The bean is a hot weather plant, and it is worse than useless to plant till the ground is

A good horse power on a farm will each year save many times the interest on its cost in furnishing power to do a great many things that would else have to be performed by hand, such as sawing wood, cutting feed, grinding grain etc.; and with proper care it could be made to last for years.

DRAINED land dries out so soon after rain that labor is detained but little, and seed in such condition never rots in water-soaked soil It will also stand the drouth better. Even the most unobservant farmer has noticed that loose soil will not dry and bake as deeply as hard soil. Drained land never gets wet enough to form mortar and when it dries becomes like dobe brick.

W. B. LAZENBY says: "Potatoes draw heavily upon the fertility of the soil. They are however a good crop to grow, because it they cannot be sold they may be turned to good account for feeding stock. The large amount of potatoes used in starch manufactories creates a shipping demand, and except in seasons when there is an over production, they will bring fair remuneration to the grower.'

CHARCOAL has considerable manurial value especially if applied on rich ground, the am monia of which it absorbs and gives out as the plant roots require. It also improves the me chanical texture of the soil whether light or heavy, and its dark color holds the heat from the sun, making the land warmand early. The remains of old charcoal pits always make the best land in the field for many years thereafter.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune says: "When I was young I brought a bottle of English wheat from that country as a present to a farmer friend here. The farmer ad mired the beautiful large grains but said they would not grow, as the bottle had been tightly corked during the voyage. He sowed it, but not a grain germinated. Since that occurrence I have chosen to keep seeds in paper bags in a cool interior closet of the house, and have made no further experiment in sealing up seeds for keeping.'

THE same authority says: "My rule for cutting timothy is, when it is in its very best estate, if possible, and that is when the major part of the field is in bloom. Some of the seeds then are in milk, and most of them, perhaps, before I am through, for I never cut my grass wet or dry, because I am ready, as some do. But my rule is to begin the first day after I think the gluten, starch, and sugar are mos abundant in the stalk and leaves, and hurry on the work as fast as possible during the dry weather, and while there is plenty of hot sunshine. I never cut grass for hay when it ig wet from much dew or even a little rain."

HON, J. D. G. NELSON, in his address before the annual convention at Indianapolis, said: "Good, clean, bright timothy hay, cut and cured at the proper time, has a peculiar aroma that is as grateful to the human nostrils as to the taste of the brute creation; whereas, if cut when wet, and rained upon when partly cured, and then partly dried and rained upon again, which is too commonly the case, requiring several days to fit it for the barn or stack, it is musty, tasteless, and without substance or value. The only way such trash can be made useful is as bedding for stock, and thence into the manure pile, for which it is worth somewhat more than straw."

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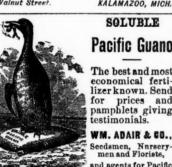


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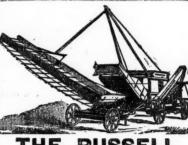


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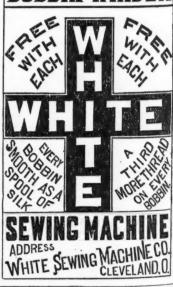
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In accept a convictio subject, ass a member o my mite wi any time s for market the Red Snow), and might men can raise es market so r we fail in c not advise than enoug My first c Red, which

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Horticultural,

FIVE BEST VARIETIES OF MARKET APPLES FOR EAST MICHIGAN.

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BY C. F. ROSENKRANS.

[Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society at Flint.] In accepting your invitation it is with a conviction of my inability to do this subject, assigned to me, justice, but being a member of this society, I will throw in my mite with the rest. I shall not spend any time suggesting any early varieties for market. We have the Tart Bough, the Red Astrachan, and Fameuse (or Snow), and many other varieties that I might mention, but the Southern States can raise early apples and put them on the market so much earlier than we can that we fail in competing with them. I would not advise setting any more early fruit than enough for home consumption.

My first choice of winter fruit is Canada Red, which, I think, is the old Nonesuch of Massachusetts, or Steel's Red Winter. Its size is medium; color red, and it is crisp, sub-acid, tender, and when fully matured delicious. The best orchard I ever saw of this variety was owned by Mr. W. Tafft, of Wayne County, near Plymouth. He set out the natural fruit, and when they had been set out two years he cut them off just below the top and grafted them. When I was there the grafts had been set eight years, and had made a very fine growth of wood and analysis by Neubauer, so far as a single hung very full of nice fruit. I noticed that one side of the top had more fruit on than the other, and I called Mr. Tafft's attention to this. He said that was a trait of the tree, and that the next year the side that had the smallest amount on would bear full. I have a small orchard of this variety of 120 trees that were root only lesson that is prominent in the grafted; they were very small, poor trees, when I set them, but they have made a very good growth. They have been set substance taken from the soil each year ten years, and a great many of them will is less than that required by many other measure five or six inches through. If crops commonly raised without any this variety is properly picked and packed they will last till June. The Baldwin, which originated in the

State of Massachusetts, is large, roundish, deep bright red, juicy, good flavor; tree vigorous, upright growth, and very productive. This variety has been generally stand our cold winters, but it has always stood the winters, except that of 1875. I think if it were grafted in some hardy stock we should be able to grow a hardier tree. This variety should not be grown too fast; never cultivated more than two years; then seed to grass, then mow two years, leaving the aftermath on the ground. A great deal depends on the pruning of this variety to make it hardy; if the tree is a large thrifty one when it is set and the center limb is taken out when the tree comes into bearing, the center will begin to rot, then the limbs begin to drop, and soon your tree is

The Northern Spy originated in the State of New York. It is large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed, striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with red; it is mild, sub-acid, rich, and of delicious flavor, being one of our best dessert apples. My experience with this variety is that it is a very tardy and uneven bearer, and the fruit rots very badly on the tree. When young, the tree is a good grower and very hardy. I am not in fa vor of pruning apple trees with any instrument much larger than a pruning knife, but this tree might be an exception, the top growing very compact,

The Rhode Island Greening is generally called the chief of cooking apples, and it also stands high for dessert or market, but the skin is rather tender for shipping, showing bruises badly. Two years ago I met a dealer in Milwaukee who wanted one thousand barrels of apples, and wanted them all Rhode Island Greenings. The tree is a thrifty grower and very hardy; limbs are inclined to grow to the ground. The outside limbs should be trimmed off. Avoid setting crotched top trees of this variety. It has generally proved productive, but it has not proved so with me. With good care it will keep till March.

The Golden Russet is one of the finest varieties grown in this part of Michigan. The tree is hardy, a thrifty grower, and a good bearer. The fruit is medium size, dull russet with a tinge of red on the exposed side, flesh rich and highly flavored, and will keep till June. If you want some very fine apples for dessert in the spring, select a barrel or more of this variety, roll them up in a paper as you usually see oranges, and pack them in a tight barrel. Put them in the cellar until ready to use, and you will have some Michigan oranges.

Composition of a Good Grape Soil. Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University, read a paper before the Western

New York Horticultural Society in which "As to the composition of a good grape soil, I find but very little definite information, based on chemical examination. Neubauer, who was an eminent authority in Germany on all that relates to grape culture and wine, and a most diligent worker in this field of investigation, reported in 1874 the analysis of a good vineyard soil in his own neighborreally fatal injury had been inflicted, yet hood; 10,000 parts of the soil contained 6.7 parts of potash, 1.2 of lime, 16.4 of oxide of iron, 10.7 of phosphoric acid, soluble in cold hydrochloric acid. A single analysis is of but very small account for giving us information as to the composition of a good grape soil; but nevertheless I will notice the peculiarities of really a profitable fruit growing section, this soil, especially as they seem to lend support to some common notions in regard to the proper qualities of such a soil; the proportion of potash is unusually large, from three to four parts in good soils; the proportion of phosphoric acid is also large, from 4 to 6 parts being nearer

30 to 100 parts in 10,000 being not uncom-

mon. But the most striking peculiarity

nearer the usual average. Mr. W. J. Flagg, in his account of his travels in the wine producing regions of Europe, obregions as indicated by its red color; and parts of Connecticut and New Jersey that are noted for the excellence of their fruits. What purpose this iron can serve, good crop of fruit, is quite unknown; it is reasonably sure of success. certain that so far as any kind of vegetable growth in concerned, a very minute quantity of iron is sufficient, and any soil that use the best you have, but use it contains a thousand times more than liberally. Cabbage is a coarse feeder, enough. These red soils being darker and to have the best success you must not colored than ordinary soils would absorb stint the manure. This must be applied more heat and be warmer; perhaps this in time to plow in so as to thoroughly inmay account for their reputation as fruit | corporate it with the soil. If possible select

"It has been still oftener observed by writers on this subject that an abundance of lime is important in a vineyard soil; Mr. W. C. Strong in a small work on the culture of the grape makes much of this point. But calculating the draft made on the grapes and prunings taken by Wagner as the basis of his calculations, we find it to be about five pounds. It would not taken of the supply of lime, whether it be the native stock in the soil or the supply in the manure, when is considered that there are but few soils that do not contain at least 750 lbs. of this substance within the uppermost twelve inches, and that 1,750 lbs. to the acre is a more common proportion; nor does this single analysis can have any weight, support the view that a large proportion of lime is important in a grape soil. Finally, richness in potash is considered as an important quality of a good soil for the grape, and as well, of manures for the grape; and this seems to be about the analytical results that have been obtain ed; and yet the quantity of even this special treatment with potash manures-64.5 lbs. for the grape, at least 70 lbs. for Indian corn, 83 for potatoes, 127 for clover. The importance of potash to the vine is indicated also, however, by the results of analyses of the leaves and wood of healthy and diseased vines, one by condemned on account of its failing to Foex in France, and the other by Schulze in Germany."

Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says, in reference to the damage done to orchards by the severe

"As the trees supposed to be dead are coming into leaf, and even promise to bear a good crop of fruit, correspondents of this office make sport of the recent assertions that the best orchards of Central Iowa were dead, or at least seriously crippled.

"If we make any progress in the direction of introducing real iron-clad trees, that never get up such a scare by discolored wood, the real facts should be understood. These facts may be briefly formulated as follows:

"1st. Young orchard trees are less liable to injury by such winters than older trees that have borne full crops. In the winters of 1872-3, comparatively few trees were killed or crippled in young orchards, and we find this the case at this time.

"2nd. When the inner bark cambium layer, and sap wood of fruit trees are slightly reddened in spring, it indicates no serious lowering of the vitality of the tree. Such was the condition of Gros Pomier, Plumb's Cider, Walbridge, Fameuse, etc. in this vicinity in the early spring. Trees of this grade of hardiness are now in good working condition, yet that even such varieties will prove as long lived and as fruitful as Duchess, Wealthy and Wolf River, which exhibited no traces of discoloration, no one will claim.

"3rd. Varieties like Ben Davis, Jonathan, Dominie and Wagener, which exhibited under the loosened bark, a very dark and even black sap wood, are practically dead wherever they have been so reported. In the spring of 1873 the writer had 600 Ben Davis in this condition which had borne three or four fine crops. Did they die? Not at once. Most of them bore a crop of imperfect fruit that season, and donned their foliage more or less perfectly the succeeding spring. A small per cent. of them with a bridging of perfect wood on one side have lived for ten years, bearing less perfect fruit than when sound. These re ceived their death blow the past winter. The manner in which trees live for a time after severe injury, is illustrated by the following case: J. A. Williams, of Mills County, reported to the Horticultural Society at the winter meeting in 1880: My entire cherry orchard of 450 trees just coming into full bearing is dead, save half a dozen trees, and while I mourn the loss, I cannot divine the cause though I have diligently sought for it. I herewith send a section of one of my defunct trees, hoping that a post mortem examination may lead to more light.' I sawed the section longitudinally when the cause became evident. Only a small portion of the trunk had been alive for two years. A strip of two inches in width had made two annual deposits of wood since the

the injury of the sap wood. "Not until we secure a class of winter apples as hardy at least as the Walbridge, a class of pears as hardy as the Besse mianka, and a class of cherries as hardy as the Ostheim, will central Iowa become except in a few favored sections."

a feeble life in the outer bark had hidden

*No lady of refinement likes to resort to superficial devices to supply a becoming semblance to becoming beauty. It is health alone that kindles the fire that lights the countenance and brings back the fresh tints of the apple blossoms the usual quantity; lime is very low, from to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which has already brought health is the large quantity of oxide of iron, 164 to multitudes with whom all other means had parts in 10,000; from 20 to 40 parts is failed.

Late Cabbage.

To raise cabbage successfully, some preparation must be made ahead. In the served the large proportion of iron in the first place manure must be supplied, alsoil of some of the most noted wine though under a favorable season and with thorough preparation and cultivaremarks that a similar soil prevails in tion, fair heads of cabbage can be raised on unmanured land; still there is too much risk to run, and it is far safer and more economical to prepare ahead and provided that it does not help to make a make your preparations so that you are

So, manure your land with well rotted manure if you have it. If you can't get a moist, loose, loamy soil, as naturally rich as you can well get. Plow well and harrow until in as fine a condition as possible If you have your plants raised in a seed

bed, and they are large enough to set out, mark off your land in rows three feet the soil for lime by the annual crop of apart, then set your plants two feet apart in the rows. We have always had good success with plants by taking a quantity of rich soil, putting it in a pan or bucket, appear that any special account need be wetting till about the consistency of cream, taking a handful of plants and dipping them into this, stirring them around until the roots are well covered with the mud, then setting out as fast as possible, so that they could not in any way get dry. Set the plants deep and take care to press the dirt firmly around the roots. If the mud is well applied around the roots, and care is then taken to properly set out the plants soon after, no watering will be necessary. Very few, if any, of the plants will be lost if the work is properly done in this manner. Where the land is in good condition in time, we should always sow the seed directly where we want the cabbage to grow. We have tried both plans, and for late cabbage we prefer to sow the seed in this way. Take pains to thoroughly prepare the ground, and get it in the best condition possible. Lay off the same as before. In sowing the seed be sure you have good seed-which can always be told by testing before. Then sow, putting in only three or four seeds in each place; then after the plants have obtained a reasonable size, generally after the first hoeing, go all over the patch and thin out, always taking care to leave the best, stockiest plants to grow; pull up the balance. The best can be used to fill up the vacant places, which will be found to be very few. The most essential point after obtaining a good stand is good cultivation. The more the soil is stirred and tivation. The more the soil is stirred and the better the weeds are kept out, the better will be the cabbage, and unless you the three beds, part sown and part not, are prepared to cultivate early and often, do not attempt to raise good cabbage by planting in the way mentioned. The cultivator can be used to some extent, but best plants of all are those mulched with leaves hand hoeing must be resorted to in order to get the best results. The soil must be stirred frequently in and around the roots, and it will pay to draw the earth up around the stumps slightly after the plants begin to head. We have found it profitable to sprinkle well with fine lime early in the morning while the dew is on. This will help in a great measure to keep insects away. But of all things, you must

cultivate, and cultivate often .- Prairie To Raise Squashes. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer

says in reference to successful growing of

squashes: The ground must be very rich. I prefer pig-pen manure for squash plants. apart. Smooth off top of hills, and be away. sure to leave no clods on or near the hill. and under them, Procure some pieces of to each plant, on each side. Both black and striped bugs will collect under these, where they can be destroyed. I visit proper time to artificially swarm your these traps early in the morning and as often through the day as possible. As cover the joints of the vines, as they making it the easiest hive to handle bees grow, with earth, beginning at first or in. second joint from the hill, then cover an abundance of roots to supply the vines, even if the original roots be all destroyed. time. The black bug, adult, does not eat, but if left alone will cause every plant to of a hundred years ago. wither in a short time. They prefer a shingle or piece of bark to a hill of squash to mate under."

Profitable Strawberry Culture.

The editor of the Rocky Mountain Rural has been visiting J. M. Smith's strawberry farm at Green Bay, Wis., and reports some of his observations as follows. Mr. Smith is president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, and famous for his market price:

"His plan is to plant onions, or some

allow even a small weed to prevent the plants from doing their level best the bearing year. Then the plants are taken up and replanted in the regular routine. His remarkable success in allowing his plants to fruit only one year on the same ground, has convinced many others that his theory is the right one to bring in the biggest roll of greenbacks. By a system of wise fertilization, and also irrigation, he has made a few acres of sandy "pine land," which looks exactly like the bed of Cherry Creek, yield three crops of vegetables a season, and made a fortune at

the business." Decline in Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, and Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

Horticultural Notes.

EXPERIMENTS in packing fruit for export in chaff or straw have signally failed. Speci mens wrapped in paper ship well; lining barrel with paper is also satisfactory.

A. S. DYKEMAN, of South Haven, is said to frequently spend \$500 in thinning out his peach crop, often removing nine-tenths. His rule is to leave one peach on a shoot six inches long

THE Sacramento (Col.) Cultivators' Guide says that orchardists in that State who have used solutions of soap and sulphur for spraying their trees in fighting insects, have claim ed a decided diminution in pear scab and other fungus diseases.

A SHIPMENT of 300 bushels of red oak acorns has been made to Germany for planting on untillable lands and hillsides. This tree is found to do well in Europe and its wood is valuable The acorns were gathered in Missouri at an average cost of \$1 a bushel.

EVERY spring peach growers select specimen branches from variously situated trees, and these are placed in hot-houses and their ends dipped in water that is kept tepid. Then the buds are forced until an expert can tell, with the aid of a microscope, precisely what the nature of the coming crop will be.

DR. REDGELY, of Dover, Del., will look after the commission men in large cities. Last fall he consigned a lot of extra pears to a Philadelphia agent. He followed the pears to Philadelphia, and, not being known to the agent asked him the price per basket. "Five dollars," was the reply. At a hotel the doctor ate one of his pears at dinner, and was charged 50 cents for it. When the account was settled between the agent and the fruit-grower, the doctor received fifty cents a basket for the pears.

E. L. STURTEVANT, in detailing some experi. ments to determine a remedy for the cabbage butterfly, says: "Hot water applied to the cabbage destroyed a portion of the worms, causing also the leaves to turn yellow. One ounce of saltpeter and two pounds of common salt dissolved in three gallons of water, formed an application which was partly efficent. The most satisfactory remedy tested, however, consisted of a mixture of one-half pound each of harp soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. It is important to repeat the use of any remedy at frequent intervals, because of the mass of leaves in which the worm can be con-

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune says: "The experiment of sowing oats in a September, as a means of at once and easily mulching the ground and protecting the ber ries from splash in June, has not proved a success. The strong growth hid the strawberry hills before winter, and seemed then too abundant. But now, May 1, the rank oat blades have shrivelled into scarcely noticeably white streaks, thinly lying pressed into the bare show a plainly perceptible dwarfing of the strawberry plants among the oats compared with what had a free field for growth. The and lawn clippings after the ground froze and before Christmas. This sort of mulch contains no weed-seeds to vex and harass the grower.

Apiarian.

Look well to your stocks, and especially among the brood combs, for the mothworms, of which we so frequently hear from many of our readers, telling us that they are bothered very much with the worms. Yes, and to which let us say as long as you persist in leaving bits of old have trouble with worms early in the Plant two seeds in a hill, hills ten feet season. Keep all waste comb cleared

When you have any bits of old brood for bugs to hide under. As soon as comb not fit for further use; we say melt plants are well up take fine coal ashes and it up into nice wax, and sell or exchange sprinkle plenty of them both on the leaves it for something you need that is useful. Always examine your bees early during bark or old shingles, and lay a piece close a pleasant morning, and you will find them, as a rule, more agreeable than at any other time. Besides, we think it a

In order to strengthen weak stocks we soon as the vines have runners a foot suggest exchanging a few brood combs in length, the striped bug will not with plenty of eggs and adhering bees trouble much, but the black stink bug, if from other prolific stock. This you see any are left, will begin to lay eggs, and involves the great importance of having these must be destroyed. Now, to get all your hives of the same pattern and ahead of the other enemy-the borer. I size, just as all the Hicks hives are made,

Time, as we have before stated, i every fourth or fifth joint, which will be money to the industrious bee-keeper, and enough. By this means there will be you who expect to make bee-keeping a remunerative business would do well to see to it that you have a bee hive in If no traps are used as above described, which you can handle bees in one-half the bugs will all collect on stems and the time that many of the so-called leaves of young plants. The striped movable frame hives of the past require, bugs will eat up a hill in a very short many of which are but little better than the old-fashioned box or round log hives

Always use water to sprinkle your bees with when you open your hive for artificial swarming. This often subdues their vindictive temper and quiets them. -J. M. Hicks in Grange Bulletin.

Feeding Bees.

Every apiarian, in the management of his bees, either wishes to increase the number of his colonies, or to procure the fine berries which command the highest greatest amount of surplus honey for his own use or the market, and at the same time have them go through the winter other vegetable, between the rows of and spring in good condition. Either strawberries the first year, and then not one or all of these propositions are largely, if not wholly dependent on the amount of honey stored in the hive.

The natural and reasonable course of improving the strength and profitablenes of our domestic animals, is by extra feedng of suitable food; so in the culture of bees, when the object is the increase of swarms, we feed in the spring and during the breeding season to render them prolific. Also, to stimulate late breeding in the fall judicious feeding is necessary. And so he who keeps bees for the purpose of obtaining surplus honey, should practice the feeding of sugar syrup during the honey-gathering season, that it may be mixed with that from the flowers. I will vouch that the honey thus produced will be as good of that from any NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO. \$25. We Retail at Wholesale Prices. Ship anywhere with privilege of EXAMINING BEFORE BUYING.

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West Third St., New York City. Druggists Sell it. DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

ELSIE, Clinton Co., Mich.

This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of th

Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

GEO. S. HOARD.

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

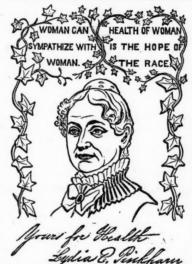
ory, Sciatica, and Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout. An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Ery sipelas, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Pimples, Blotches, &c., &c.

It restores the diseased Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and dissolves and expels from the blood all the acrid Poison or "urate of Lime" contained therein, which is the sole cause of all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains. Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester N. Y. For sale everywhere. Send for circular.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., BUTLER, March 10, 1882. GENTS—I take this opportunity to express my gratifule for what your Rheumatic Syrup has done for me. After suffering over one year with the rheumatism in my shoulders, so I could hardly get my coat on without help, a friend induced me to try one bottle of Rheumatic Syrup. After taking it I could see such a decided change that I continued its use a short time and it cured me.

DANIEL ROE.

An English veterinary surgeon and chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worliness trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencorrhen, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, the Womb, Flooding, PRO-

LAPSUS UTERI, &c. Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. TFOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the LIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex

Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER eradicate every vestige of Humors from the od, at the same time will give tone and strength to system. As marvellous in results as the Compound. 13 Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre-pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, or

receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. EFLYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipa-tion. Billousness and Torpicity of the Liver. 25 cents Sold by all Druggists. (3)

CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation,

and PURIFY THE BLOOD. NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they hava trained. y have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.

Whitman's Patent Americus. The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent, more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs, of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars.



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Testimonial of a Socion Institution and the control of the control Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed: and quick rellef in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quinsey, diphetheria, pleurley, neuraligis of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burns, scalds, sore or granulated eyelids, infamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous womads painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, scrofula or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nails.

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plished Bible scholars in America and Europe.

The work is to be completed in three superroyal octavo volumes of about 900 pages each. Volumes I and II now ready. Volume III will be completed in a few months. This is the most scholarly, thorough, fresh, reliable, and in every respect the most valuable work of the kind now published. No Religious Family can afford to be without it. better work than this for experiences to handle. Exclusive territory given Address, HORACE STACY, 177 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI, 0.

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Any one sending me 39c. and the addresses of 16 acquaintances will receive by return mail goods (not recipes) that net \$6.25. This is an honest of fer to introduce staple goods. If you want a fortune, act now. J. D. HENRY, Box 127, Buffalo, N.Y. 150.086. MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.



o concentrated and so per in shade that it is econom and a satisfaction to use it. We want no cash that our goods do not merit. The most emphatic testimonials from the proprietors of large creameries and dairies full of solid facts await your request by mail. Put up in 1, 4 & 10 oz. bottles and 1 a 10 gal. cans. Every package warranted to satisfy the consumer and keep in any latitude for years without deterioration. Sold by Deslers in 26 States and Canada, who will give to each purchaser a copy of the New Gunde Boox (just out) on the Dairy and how to select a milch cow. It contains over 50 fine illustrations; or send us 15c for a copy.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEFRENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio. my1 4t ·

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HALL'S · Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in face and the face of the hair and scalp. steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its un-paralleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfilment of its promises.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction. The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fover, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alco-holic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble. PREPARED BY

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla. old by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

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where and Kanass City, Council Bluffs, Leavest-worth, Atchison, Minnespolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Cosches, Magnificent Horton Headining Chair Cars, Fullman's Pretitest Palace olining Chair Cars, Fullman's Pretitest Palace in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missourr River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minnespoils and St. Faul, via the Famous eage and Minneapolis and St. Faul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond,
Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Alianta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati,
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rough hands, chilblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nails.

Sharpsteen's Levender Ointment is soothing, cooling, cleansing, healing, strengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also, a veterinary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore teats and caked bag, it having no equals in curative properties. Flies will not trouble flesh wounds where Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who arswers all inquiries promptly. Druggists please send to the laboratory for print.

CANVASSERS WANTED The Great Schaff-Herzog

The Great Schaff-Herzog

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By PHILIP SCHAFF,
Assisted by over 300 of the most accomplisited Bible scholars in America and State of Microscal (Sald and core), the interest accomplisited Bible scholars in America and State of More and State of More and Scholars in America and Soles Phila scholars in America and Soles Phila scholars in America and State of More and Scholars and Soles Phila scholars in America and foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1883.

JOSEPH KUHN, WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagees
Attorney for Assignee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Charles TATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery.
At a session of said Court, held in the Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the 24th day of April, 1833. Present, Hon. Wn. Jennison, Presiding Circuit Judge. Hattie Lowe, Complainant, vs. John Lowe, Defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit that the defendant, John Lowe, resides out of this State and in the State of Ohio, on motion of Babcock & Thompson, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered in said cause complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered in said cause on or before Saturday, the first day of September, 1883, and in default thereof the bill of complaint filed in this cause be taken as confessed, and also that the said complainant shall cause this order to be published within twenty days from the date hereof in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Wayne cope in each work for his wayne in succession. nce in each week for six weeks in succession WM. JENNISON,

A true copy: Circuit Judge WILLIAM P. LANE, Deputy Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Ss.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Picard, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Lucretia Picard, administratrix of the estate of said Alexander Picard, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, judge of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, on the 17th day of April, 1883, there will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the 7th day of July, 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot 105 and the south half of lot 106 of Moses W. Field's subdivision of private claim 16, in the Township of Hamtramck, Wayne County, Michigan.

Deterrort, May 15, 1883.

gan.
DETROIT, May 15, 1883.
LUCRETIA PICARD, Administratrix.
CORLISS & ANDRUS, Attorneys m22-6t

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. [40] Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. [40] Address & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 47,024 bu., while the shipments were 177,213 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 26 was 20,146,-864 bu. against 9,429,799 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 399,723 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 954,156 bu., against 750,154 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,696,315 bu against 4,093,346 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 824,072 bu, against 962,672 last week, and 97,421 bu. at the corresponding date

the week, but since Tuesday there has been a pretty steady market and values were well maintained up to the close of the week. No. 1 white dropped 11c per port demand keeps up well, and is averagbu. since our last report, but the decline was in the early part of the week. The present feeling among dealers is favorable to a further decline, as they are mostly of the opinion, or pretend to be, that reports of the damage to winter wheat have been greatly exaggerated, and a few days of fine weather scares them badly. The Chicago market has ruled stronger than our own, and St. Louis stronger than Chicago. While white wheat shows a decline as compared with a week ago, red is firm at an advance from 1@2c per bu., and this seems to be the case in other markets also. Yesterday the market was weak and lower under the influence of fine weather. Values declining 1@1c from Saturday's

AO O CTITO Y	UAA -				
	No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 8
15	1 08%	99%	881/2		1 12
** 16		1 00	88	1 141/2	
** 17	1 07	9934	88	1 141/6	1 10
" 18		1 00		1 13%	
" 19	1 051/2	99		1 13.	
" 21	1 06%	1 00	861/2	1 13	1 10
. 23	1 06	1 00	87	1 13	
" 23	1 06	991/6	871/4	1 13	
4 24	1 0814		90	1 1514	
6 25	1 1016	1 02	90		
·· 26	1 09%	1 02	90%	1 17	
44 28	1 1234	1 03	91	1 171/2	0 00
" 29	1 111%	1 04	9014	1 19	
" 30					
** 31	1 10%		90	1 171/2	1 13
June 1	1 111/6	1 02		1 171/2	
44 2				1 19%	
	1 1014			1 181/2	
Rejected c	losedat				

Futures have followed the course of spot wheat very closely, and a decline of 11c@ 2c per bu. on all the deals is noted. The following table will show the fluctuations from day to day in the various deals during the past week:

	June.	July.	Ang.	Sept.
Tuesday		1 13%	1 141/2	1 16%
Wednesday				
Thursday	1 10%	1 12%	1 13%	1 15%
Friday	1 1116	1 131/4	1 1436	1 16
Saturday	1 111%	1 131/8	1 141/4	1 16%
Monday	1 0114	1 12	1 1314	1 15
Octobor dolivour	to bone, fe	@1 17 n	or hu	

The foreign markets are very quiet, and even dull. The stocks offering are large, and dealers have laid in large amounts of flour.

So far as the growing crop is concerned the situation has not changed any the past week. In the winter wheat States, with the possible exception of California, there will not be a full average crop this season, while in some of them, notably Ohio, farmers will be lucky if the average for the State is ten bushels per acre. There has been a good deal of land that was in wheat plowed up and planted to corn. In Michigan we will have a good yield in some localities, a fair one in others, and very light in a number of counties. It is very uneven, even in the same neighborhoods. Wherever the soil is dry and light, especially if rolling, wheat has suffered severely. It has been kept back by the cold weather, and if followed by dry, sunshiny weather, the growth of straw will be light and the heads very short. It is yet too early to estimate the yield, but the chances favor a light one. It is also certain that Michigan's position is as good, if not better, than her neighboring States. We would like to see a full crop this season to make up for losses sustained last year from damaged grain and low prices, but do not think a average yield possible under the

most favorable circumstances. season would see a light wheat crop the for a short crop. rule. This, however, would not indicate that wheat will be scarce enough to cause very high prices to rule, as a very large surplus will undoubtedly be carried over into the new wheat year. We think it probable that prices will rule a little above the average, but nothing more. If the season should continue as unfavorable as it has been so far, of course all such estimates then be so pronounced as to cause a positive scarcity.

compared with those of one week previ-

May 26. Flour, extra State.....
Wheat, No. 1 white.....
do White Michigan.
do Spring No. 2....
do Western, new...

...... \$1 65 Per Year 44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribu Building), Detroit, Mich.

cannot be responsible for the money.

Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

Prices have declined somewhat during

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from May 15th

No.1 No.2 No.3 No.2 No.3 No.2 No.3 white, white, white, white, red. 115 1 084 1094 884 112 116 100 88 1 14½ 110 100 1334 100 134 100 134 100 135 100 134 100 135 100 135 100 136 100 137 137 100 138 100 138 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	oo o uno x		** *		** -	
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	June.	July.	Ang.	Sept. 1 161/4
Tuesday	1 111/6	1 13%	1 1416	1 161/4
Wednesday				
Thursday	1 10%	1 12%	1 13%	1 15%
Friday	1 111/6	1 131/4	1 1436	1 16
Saturday	1 1114	1 131/8	1 141/4	1 16%
Monday	1 0114	1 12	1 1314	1 15
October delivery	Logad at	\$1 17 m	or hu	

From abroad advices show nearly every

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday last, as barley market is dull and neglected, with they would be liberal purchasers. The

COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 17,301 bu., and the shipments were 113,611 bu. The visible supply in the country on May 26 amounted to 13,442,341 bu. against 9,294,180 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 10,769,625 bu, against 1,657,376 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 1,243,517 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 23,849 bu., against 15,126 bu last week, and 15,396 at the corresponding date in 1882. The market has been wholly neglected for some days past, and this has resulted in a slight depression in values. High mixed is now quoted at 59c per bu. in this market, No. 2 at 58c, and new mixed at 541 @55c. At these figures it would be difficult to place any amount. In Chicago, on the contrary, corn closed strong at an advance from prices ruling earlier in the week, and a good speculative and shipping demand reported. No. 2 spot closed steady at 57c per bu., an advance of one cent during the week. In futures June delivery sold at 57c per bu., July at 581@581c, August at 58\$@59c, September at 59½c, and seller the year at 53%c. Corn-planting has been general in this State the past week, whenever the weather was dry; but the work was much broken in upon by repeated heavy showers in the early part of the week. With favorable weather the seed is in the ground early enough to secure a good yield, especially as the soil is well supplied with moisture, but warm weather and sunshine are needed for the quick germination of the seed. The Chicago Tribune, in its issue of Saturday last, gives a number of telegraphic reports from various parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan, and as a rule they were all wet, and sharp frosts being experienced at a number of points. Considerable replanting has had to be done this season, owing to bad weather and poor seed. The exing over six times the exports of last season at same date. The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted dull at 6s. 61d. per cental.

The receipts of oats in this market th past week were 8,314 bu, and the shipments were 4,686 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 26 was 4,140,571 bu., against 2,264,875 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 19,559 bu., against 24,222 bu. the previous week, and 18,685 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 296,328 bu. Values are lower than a week ago, but it is doubtful if holders are willing to part with stocks except upon basis of former prices. Quotations are 47c for No. 2 white, and 434@433c for No. 2 mixed. For June delivery prices were 43½c. The market has ruled quiet the past week, and transactions light. In Chicago the market closed Saturday with an active shipping demand and holders quite firm. In Chicago prices are higher than a week ago, No. 2 mixed being 7@8c; low grades, 2@5c P b. The New like a hungry dog over a bone: It says quoted at 395@394c, July at same figures, and August at 34gc. In New York oats week ago, is steadier, and dealers are showsligh are quoted steady, with some changes in values during the week. Quotations are as follows: No. 3 white, 50½c; No. 2 white, 51½c; No. 1 white, 60c; Western white, 49@581c; State white, 56@59c: No. 2 mixed 45 & @46c; No. 1 mixed, 46c; Western mixed, 44@49c; No. 2 Chicago, 47½c per bu.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are again lower, and no busines doing even at the decline. The markets east are dull and neglected, and what few parcels are changing hands are at lower figures than ruled a week ago. So far reports from the hop-yards are favorable, and a good average crop is indicated. The British and German reports, although more favorable than early in the season, do not foreshadow even a fair yield. The foreign markets are in about the same condition as our own, but little stock moving and the situation favoring buyers. In regard to the New York market the Daily Bulletin says:

"There is a little more feeling around on the part of buyers that affords reason to suspect that some round lots would very likely be taken up if obtainable on the same terms on which odd parcels have been sold here and there of late. The actual business is a comparatively small matter, however, so that while slight traces of something better for the near future exist, there is really nothing encouraging for business at the moment on terms satisfactory to buyers. The English market is cabled quiet with American hops salable only at lower prices, owing to poor reports from this side.

Quotations in that market on S.	aturda	y
were as follows:		
N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice	68@ 7	7(
do crop of 1882, mediums	6500 7	ï
do crop of 1882, low grades	60% 6	Ľ
do crop of 1881, good to prime	@ 6	3(
do old olds	@ 5	H
Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice	65@ 6	3
Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice	none.	

Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice.. 65@ 68 expectation would be a reasonable one; wheat-growing country to be in about the of the various States, reports are too same shape as our own; it looks if this favorable to give them any ground to look tainty, coupled with the stagnation

prices nominally unchanged. For what lots are being received \$1 25@1 50 per cental is about the usual price paid, but for good samples of bright barley, of full weight, from \$1 60@1 70 per cental would be paid. The Chicago market is quoted for No. 4 do. There is not the slightest trading is entirely confined to immediate demands of consumers.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market, like the colored in valid who was in a bad way, is "getting no better very fast." Another drop is noted in prices, and the trade is anything but active. Fresh receipts of fair to good butter sell at 16@17c per lb., according to quality. Creamery stock is very quiet, and prices are also lower. Such butter is now quoted at 23@24c. The light demand of the past few days has permitted stock to accumulate, and as arrivals still continue to exceed the demands of the trade, there is a very weak feeling per vading the maaket. Of course this is the season when large supplies are expected, and butter makers who make a choice article will not be content to accept present or lower rates, and will commence packing their product until a better market prevails. We gave a description of a butter package a week or two ago in the FARMER that will be found both convenient and effective. In Chicago the market is quoted a shade lower, but steady Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 20@21c; fair to choice do, 18@ 19c; choice dairy, 16@17c; fair to good do, 14@15c; common grades, 12@13c. The New York market is again lower, and all grades of stock, from the choicest to the commonest sorts, have been affected. The N. Y. Bulletin, in its review of the market, says:

"In view of the low rates ruling, hold ers refrain from forcing the market to any extent on butter. They, however, in the majority of cases continue the policy of offering stocks freely and openly, and seem willing to prevent an accumulation, as it is very evident that all classes of unfavorable, the weather being cold and buyers cannot be driven, but must b coaxed. Home calls continue moderate and one very discouraging feature is th fact that the decline does not as yet stimu late actual export business. Shippers have taken a few small parcels, but generally operated without orders and receive nothing encouraging from abroad."

In that market quotations on new State stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 20c; choice do, 19@191c; fair to good do, 17@18c; ordinary do, 15@16c; fancy tubs and pails, 20c; fine do, 19c; good do. 17@18c; and fair do. 15@16c P to Quotations on new western areas follows Westernimitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime... Western do, ordinary to fair. Western dairy, best.....

@12 Vestern factory, best current make... Vestern factory, fair to good...... Cheese; as was to be expected at this season, is a little weaker, and it is only the choicest makes of full cream State that command over 13c ? Ib in our local market. The decline here is not so great-as in the the eastern markets. In Chicago the mar ket is again lower, with an unsettled feeling in the trade. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, & lb., 11 skimmed, 9@94c; common to fair skims,

no more confidence in the freture of th trade. The Bulletin of Saturday says of the

market: "While the former outside quotation has to be slightly modified the market on the whole has a somewhat steadier tone and is closing in better shape than could have been expected. Strictly fancy goods are scarce, with a number of shippers no complete on their orders and anything or perfect quality will command 12 c, while 12c is a ready bid for the best. The other grades also are doing very well; indeed within the past few days found quite ready sale in meeting orders for service able quality at a shading from the cost of the best. Good to fine medium stock in fact, at say 10@111c, sold readily, and there will not be a great many lots to carry over There has also been a very fair trade in the State skims at 8½@8@7½c, largely superseding the Pennsylvania creameries. etc., though the last named were offered at reduced cost. Ohio flats secured some attention from home buyers but holders are letting them go on all full bids and not asking above 11c for

the best except in a few exception:	alc	eases
Quotations are as follows in that	m	arke
State factory, prime	12	@12
State factory, fair to good	115	2@11
State factory, part skims	10	2@11
Creamery skims, choice	71	12008
Creamery skims, good	6	12007
Creamery skims, fair		6006
Skims, po-1	. 3	@5
Ohio flats, choice	11	@11
Ohio flats, good to prime	10	@10
VI-17-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-		

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 64s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, a decline of 2s: per cwt. from the rates ruling a week ago.

WOOL.

The markets are in a very quiet state at present, with dealers and manufacturers waiting for something to turn up. The tendency of values is downward, at the moment, influenced by the fact that a considerable amount of foreign wool is being held in bond awaiting the time when it can be taken out under the new Many holders yet express confidence in tariff, July 1st. There is still a feeling of the future of the market, and announce uncertainty in the trade as to what the eftheir belief that an advance in prices is fect of the tariff will be on the market. quite certain. We can hardly see upon While no one pretends to think that it what they base their conclusions. If the will affect prices to any extent when season should turn out unfavorable their once it goes into operation, it is feared by many that under misapprehension in re but so far, in all the hop-growing districts gard to its provisions, values may be seriously depressed at first. This uncer among wool manufacturers, caused by an Barley was received here the past week unfavorable season, and also the modifito the amount of 3,516 bu., and the ship- cation of the duties on woolen goods, is ments were nothing. The visible supply seriously hampering the wool markets. of this grain in the United States and Manufacturers do not like to stock up Canada on May 26, was 540,580 with woolin the face of a market over bu. against 790,570 bu. the previous loaded with goods, and a modification of week, and 130,607 bu. the corresponding duties that may lead to large importations. date in 1882. This shows a decrease in They want wool, and must have it to the visible supply during the week of keep their machinery running, but they would be worthless, as the shortage would 248,990 bu. The stocks held in this city prefer sailing very close to the wind in on Saturday were nothing, against view of the threatening aspect of the 104 bu. the previous week, and 560 woolen goods trade. It is questionable bu at the corresponding date in 1882. The if wool were much cheaper than now if

season has been a bad one for them, and they will require time to recover from its effects. Of course so far the wools that have been placed in market were not of a and Superintendent Conley deserve the quality to induce purchasers to take hold thanks of every good citizen for the manwith much vim, and as to old stocks ner in which they are striving to put an dull and quiet at 80c per bu. for No. 2 they have been picked over until the bulk end to pool-selling in Detroit. western, 54c for No. 3 do., and 47@48c of them are of very low grade. When "exchanges" as they are called, in which the clips of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, pool-selling is carried on, are one of the speculative movement apparent, and New York and other States which grow a like quality of wool, are put on sale, there will undoubtedly be a great deal more interest manifested by both dealers and manufacturers. Texas and California wools are selling lower than they were two weeks ago, and the wool growers of they can legitimately earn; then the tills those two States are "kicking" vigorously in consequence. In the Boston market the past week

there was a dull feeling among the trade, and sales for the week were 1,012,761 lbs. domestic and 136,500 lbs. of foreign, or 1,. 149,261 lbs. in all. This is a light week's business, but still it is larger than the corresponding week last year, when the total was 1,102,728 lbs. While the sales were somewhat larger than last year, the receipts were considerably lighter, being 3,699 bales of domestic and 866 foreign, against 6,020 bales of domestic and 1,961 foreign the corresponding week in 1882. The lessened receipts of foreign can be accounted for by importers holding off which the drawing is to take place. until after July 1st, and the season has been so backward as to prevent the washing of sheep in this country at the usual time, which will bring the clip fully two giving out prizes by lottery to their cusweeks later. The sales of washed fleecessin Boston included 23,300 lbs. Michi- Mr. Mabley thought he had as good a gan and Wisconsin X and above at 33 right to run a lottery as the proprietor of @38c; 20,000 lbs. No. 1 at 40@43c; 20,000 the Commercial Advertiser, and refused lbs washed on p. t.; 65,000 lbs X and XX Ohio on p. t.: 5400 lbs. No. 2 Ohio at 35@ had his store forcibly entered, the drawers 37c; and 15,000 lbs washed at 37c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 107,000 lbs Kentucky combing, part at 25c; 12,000 lbs unwashed Ohio delaine at 33c; 28,000 lbs combing on p. t.; 3000 bs unwashed Ohio delaine; fat sheep's fleeces, at 30c; 3200 lbs heavy unwashed Ohio delaine, fat sheep's fleeces, at 22c, and 1200 lbs unwashed combing at 27c.

The New York market is in about the same condition as that of Boston, with no men are not? Was the prosecution of Mr. speculative feeling among dealers or activity among manufacturers. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"All hands are under a condition of apathy, manufacturers finding no meentive to depart from the careful hand-tonouth policy in handling supplies; dealers as a rule refusing to negotiate and speculation apparently dead. There is not rauch of an accumulation to seek an outlet, but more coming, and receivers com-mence to feel doubtful about their ability to handle the supply with satisfaction to themselves or anyone else. It is evidently not a matter of cost, as wools by comparison are low enough, but simply that no one really wants stock and propose leaving it in first hands until they can use it. From all primary sources Texas, California, the South and South west, the advices indicate a gradual mod fication from opening extreme views, and we are informed that Kentucky and Tennessee wools previously selling moder ately at 25@26c are now available at quite reduction and find very little custom.

The statement by the Bulletin that it cannot be a matter of cost that keeps the market so dull is corroborative of what we have held all along. It is the result of tariff changes, a bad season, and a stagnant market for woolen goods. The U. S. Economist is in a more than usually @12c: full cream flats, 111c; flats slightly amiable state of mind this week, and snarls at the farmers and wool-growers York market, while slightly lower than a of the market:

"The wool market remains flat, stale commission merchants eating themselves up through store expenses and interest."

From the London wool sales we learn that prices have been well sustained on nearly all grades, and fine grades are all firmer. It is not at all likely, therefore, that American manufacturers will be heavy purchasers, as even under the new tariff wools cannot be laid down in this country low enough to compete with domestic. When, therefore, the incubus under which trade has labored since last fall is dissipated, and under more genial skies commerce regains its accustomed activity, wool will be one of the first articles to feel the change. Wool-grow ers need not be afraid that the inertness and apathy that now characterises the market is to continue much longer Values are so low that whenever manu facturers are satisfied that the depression is about over they will be found eager

DURING the ten years that the live stock reporter of the FARMER has been attend ing to his duties at the Stock Yards, he has been approached but twice by men who had corrupt designs. The first instance was several years ago, and it was by a professional drover, the other occurred last Saturday, and as the man is a new beginner in the business-that is, the droving, not the corrupting-we suppress his name. As we were engaged in taking off the receipts from a book in the office, an elderly gentleman walked in and sa-

luted us in this manner: "Hello, Reporter! I don't want you to quote the prices of the cattle I sold to-

"Why, that's what I am here for, and why should I not report your sales as well den reaction might produce revolution, as the others? That is what I am paid

"Well, you see, when the reports go in we cannot buy from the farmers and make any money. Now, if you will omit my sales I will pay you as much as you get for doing this work."

"I suppose you get the paper?" "Oh yes, I get the Sunday paper, and t gives a market report." But I am reporting for the FARMER.

"Well, I am a farmer, myself." Then we opened on him: "You say you are a farmer. Do you know that it is on the farmers that we depend for our bread and butter? and here you are trying to put up a job to beat your own neighbors, and want us to make ourselves a party to it! Now, don't you feel proud of

yourself."
After freeing our mind in words that would be called more emphatic than polite, the gentleman left, much ashamed. We would say to all such men, that if they must have report ers they come very high this season. The sales will be found in our report,

SOME PERTINENT QUERIES.

THE Board of Public Commissioners

most fruitful sources of crime in the city, debauching the young, leading them to associate with thieves, gamblers and confidence men. The results of such association are well known to every one. At first it gambling with such funds as of their employers suffer, or-perhaps forgery or robbery is resorted to when hard pressed. Now that a start has been made. we hope to see the whole business broken up. While the commissioners are at work in this direction, why do they allow the proprietor of the Commercial Advertiser to run a lottery scheme right under their noses, as he has done for years, despite their warning? It is only recently that Supt. Conely notified the proprietor that his demoralizing business must be stopped, but no attention was paid to the notification. The sale of tickets went on as usual, and now the proprietor announces an excursion on the river during When a number of our leading retail busi ness firms, such as C. R. Mabley, J. L. Hudson, W. H. Taft and others, proposed tomers, Mr. Conley ordered them to stop. to stop the sale of tickets. Mr. Conley containing the tickets broken open, the tickets captured and destroyed, and Mr. Mabley fined. This was enforcing the law with unusual vigor, but had every one had been served alike no good citizen would complain. But Mr. Burk's lottery scheme was not interfered with. Its tickets were still allowed to be sold, and his defiance of the law winked at. Is Mr. Burk entitled to privileges that other business Mabley only undertaken because he was personally disliked by Supt. Conley? Or is the proprietor of the Commercial Advermissioners, or "stands in" with the Superintendent? Who decides which citizen shall be allowed to violate the law that others are compelled to obey? Is it the Superintendent or Commissioners! These are pertinent questions, and the citizens of Detroit have a right to have them answered. If their officials can assume the Lower of enforcing or not enforcing the law when it suits their convenience, or to revenge a personal pique, or to protect a friend who is interested in swindling the public, then it is time the people should know it. We should like to have the Police Commissioners or their Superintendent answer these questions so we may know what to expect.

THE FREE TRADE CONVENTION

A conference of the representative Free Traders in the United States met in De troit the past week. It was under the suspices of the American Free Trade League. The leading men of the Free Trade movement were present and took an active part in the proceedings. Thos. G. Shearman, the eminent New York law-No movement of mo- yer, and Mr. David A. Wells delivered ment in any of the markets; growers in addresses and took part in the discus the country stubborn and ugly; manufac turers ugly and stubborn; dealers and chairman of the convention, and a vicesions. Mr. Wells was elected permanent president from each of the States repre sented chosen. Mayor Thompson welcomed the members of the convention to the city in a characteristic address with plenty of sharp points in it, and Mr. Wells responded. But all these prelimimary matters, though interesting, we have not space to give in full. What we want to do is to give our readers the views set forth by this representative convention on the important subject that called them together, as developed by their discussions To show the ideas of different parties we select a paragraph or two from the letters read and speeches made on the occasion Mayor Thompson said, referring to De-

"If her free access to the southward and westward has made Detroit wealthy and prosperous, similar freedom of inter-course across this noble river to the grain fields, pine forests, coal mines and the salt deposits, pastures and of Ontario, would have made her nearly twice as wealthy and prosperous, and while all Michigan would share her increased prosperity, the coal and iron mo-nopolists of Pennsylvania and Ohio would not have been any poorer by reason of it.'

Mr. Chas. Francis Adams sent a letter, from which we take the following:

"My demand for tariff reduction is therefore, now limited to a very simple measure. I would say: Reduce the revenue of the country to what is necessary in a time of peace. Do not take that you do not know what to do with Do not make cternal a system of war taxes. In making this reduction of income protect your manufacturers by removing the tax on raw materials. Put coal and ores and wool on the free list."

Mr. Wells said he advocated only a gradual reduction in the tariff, as a sudand defeat the very purpose sought to be accomplished.

Prof. Perry, of Williams College, said: "The principles of free trade were part of the gospel and next to the blessed teach-ings of Jesus Christ. It was a fact that to-day there was scarcely an article, if there be one, useful to the masses of men which is not dearer in price and poorer in quality than in any other country under the sun. There is not another land in Christendom in which a suit of clothes of any grade, for either sex, costs so much and is so poor in quality, grade for grade, as in this land. There is not a land beneath the sun in which a cotton umbrella costs so much or is so poor as in America.

* * * * Is there a country beneath the sky in which a pound of nails costs so

much as here?' In speaking of how the free traders should organize, Mr. Wm. P. Wells, of Detroit, said:

"The Detroit free trade club was the only organization of the kind existing in the State of Michigan before the last election. Now, the Democratic conven-tion at Jackson last August adopted a free trade platform and an aggressive resolution. On that platform the contest was made, and out of eleven Congress men six Democrats were elected, five of whom are free traders and were elected

as such Mr. A. J. Williams, of Cleveland, said, in a discussion over the adoption of a platform, that he would like to join the association if it was for the purpose of tariff for revenue only. He was a Democrat and believed the Democratic party was the only party which is at heart free trade party. He wished to join if this was an institution inaugurated to educate the American people. But he was decidedly opposed to inaugurating a new and independent party to antagonize the others.

Mr. Phillpot, of Iowa, said:

"There are some duties the immediate removal of which would cer-tainly cause great damage. There are producers of raw material who some would be as completely ruined by the im-mediate and absolute removal of all protection as would be the manufacturers. He therefore wished it understood that they intended to do nothing which might e considered leasty.' Mr. Shearman said:

"I am most unequivocally in favor of the total abolition of the whole tariff sys-tem, and if I could only persuade two-thirds of the people of the United States to be of my opinion so that it should be dome with their free consent, I would have it all abolished to-night. If I were made mperor of the United States I should not pelieve it would be a judicious thing to smuggled accomplish that er any other great reform; no matter how beneficial, against the will and desire of the people. I do not think things can be done well in that way, but if Levild convince well in that way, but if I could convince a large ma-jority of the people to be in favor of that proposition, and to wait a few weeks and how it worked, I would have the whole thing abolished to-night. Wha would be the result? It would be tele graphed to Europe and the prices would advance more rapidly in Europe the next day than they would decline here, and we ould not see any panic, and no immediate reduction of prices. Everything would accommodate itself to circum Everything stances Mr. Peabody said:

"I agree with Mr. Shearman and would like have free trade adopted to morrow. We should avoid the criticism which has been frequently made that we are merely impractical theorizers. We can get very few people to join the panty which is to win 20 years from now. The practical win 20 years from now. The practical question for that is, whether we believe absolute free trade can be accomplished very soon by our efforts and if not whether we want anything else. Mr. Shepard of New York, said:

"If we are to have any meral influence with the politicians, or with the people of the United States generally, we must say some specific thing and we must not conceal ourselves behind generalities. I affirm that the proposition of tariff for revenue only is but a glittering generality and will never lead to the result we hope to attain.

Wm. P. Wells of Detroit, said:

"The States in which a large manufacuring business is done raise all the proisions which they need for the consumption of their manufacturers and workmen nd they do not now, and they never did furnish a market to the American farmers n the more strictly agricultural States. ed by free trade. Preposterous: Manufacturing has increased in Ireland many times faster than it did under protection Manufacturing wages have risen 100 per cent. and agricultural wages more than 400 per cent. under free trade."

Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, at the close of a long address, said:

"This question had come into politics and it had come to stay, and it would never be settled until it was settled rightly. It goes to the very foundation of society. Notice was liereby served upon the protectionists of this country that their system had served its time and "must go." t was the twin relic of slavery and must follow its fellow. These extracts will give am idea of the

views held by delegates, and it will be seen they are not all unanimous in their opinions. The Convention, however will do good, as it will add interest to the discussion of this vital issue-one which largely concerns the welfare of this coun try. Let the Protectionists take pains to see that their side of the question is also put plainly before the people: and when that is done the decision of the question is near at hand! It is not what this peron's or that party's opinion is, but what policy is the best for the country that hould govern the discussion of the subject. The discussion should be free from abuse or villification, and conducted upon the idea that each side is thoroughly honest in its belief that its system is the best. Incorrect or prejudiced statements by either will in the end hurt the party using

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan Petoskey anxiously awaits its first circus.

The new woolen mill at Vassar is now in op East Tawas shipped 1,690,000 feet of lumber

S. B. Green, a wealthy citizen of Port Huron Iron on the Pontiac, Oxford and Port Austin read is laid to Oxford.

The Flint shoe factory started up last week, with a force of 17 hands. The Imlay City Herald says most of the corn planted in that vicinity has failed to sprout.

The Eagle Tanning Works at Whitehall case 20,000 hides and 2,000 cords of tan bark anaually. Lowell has decided to build waterworks, and ntends to bond the village for \$30,000 to get hem.

J. S. Gingerich was run over by a log train near Bay City, on the 31st ult. He was intoxicated. The South Haven Sentinel announces that was rain 11 days in May, the rainfall being 5.6

inches. The first clip of wool of the season brough

East Saginaw is going to spend \$100,000 in paving her streets and making improvement n sewers. The Harbor Springs Republican says farmer

Nathaniel Hodge, of Fenton, was serious njured by being kicked in the face by orse last week.

Turner's mill at Cheboygan was blown to pieces by an explosion on the 1st, and three men instantly killed. Fire at Mancelona last week cleaned out the iron furnaces, a loss of seventy-five thousandollars. Incendiary.

The Plainwell Independent says many who went to Dakota from that vicinity are returning, sadder and wiser. Edward Wood, of Howell, committed suicid

at Howell on the 31st ult., because of family troubles and money losses. Ezra McCoy, of Pontiac, was found dead, standing on his feet and leaning against his bed, last week. Whiskey did it. The new bath bouse at Mt. Clemens was pened last week with imposing ceremonies—i.e., a brass band and a free dance.

Jesse Susan fell through the hatchway of a ivery stable at Buchanan on the 2d, and diel from the effect of injuries received.

Holly Advertiser: Mrs. Anna Haas has deeded property valued at \$1,500 to the Methodiss church of this place, for a parsonage.

The new salt block at Marine City is to be out up immediately. It will have a capacity of from four hundred to five hundred barrels per Chas. McMillan, brakeman on the F. & P. M.

road, was killed at Flint by being from from the car by a water pipe extending over the From four thousand to six thousand

passes are safe to be issued every month by the Michigan Central to its employes and other parties Shiawassee American: The Corunna Coal

Company are shipping over one hundred tons of coal, daily, and employ a force of one hun-

The four-year-old son of Mr. Willison, of Bellevue, found a bottle lof muriatic acid and drank part of it. There are but slight hopes of life recovery. John Runyan, brakeman on a G. R. & I

freight train, was instantly killed near Reed City on the 29th. It is supposed he fell from the car while attempting to turn the brakes. There is talk of utilizing the Baptist semin

ary property at Fentom for the State school for imbeciles which it is proposed to establish if funds can be raised. The Jonesville Independent says cloth peddlers are at work in that section, and that a good many yards of damaged and shoddy cloth will be bought under the intimation that it was

ous illness. The Ionia Standard boldly claims that though Kalemazoo raises the greates quantity of celery, Ionia raises the dest grown in the State, it bringing double the price of the Kalamazoo article.

Benton Harbor Palladium: The box and ruit package factories are doing an in business this season, and orders are coming in rapidly. This would not seem to indicate an

expectation of a small fruit crop. Manchester Enterprise: While the daughter of W. Bancroft, of Norvell, was being burn Mrs. Aaron Austin, in attendance at the s vices, suddenly fell to the ground, and on be ing lifted up was found to be dead

There was a fire on the grounds of the Central Agricultural Society at Landing during the progress of the lair last Friday afternoon, and about 700 feet of sheds were barned; also farm implements and buggies: \$2,000. Ypsilanti's new sanitarium, for

the cellar is now being dug, will be a large building with fifty baths, reception and wait ing rooms and all modern convenier water will come in pipes a distance of a mil Masked men entered Charles Andrews'house at Midland, last week, and secured \$570. Mr.

Andrews had hid the money in his boot, but the burglars in their search kicken the improv-

ised safe, and the rattling of the coin revealed

They say whitefish are getting, scarce in Lake Huron. The Fish Hatchery at Alpena raised about thirty million young: fry, which were put in at various points on Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. The supply ought to increase therefore.

Ten men engaged in breaking jams in the logs in the Muskegon River, ten miles below Evart, were thrown into the water by the up-setting of their boat, and three of them, named John Fitzgerald, John Wilton and John Olson, were drowned. Flint Globe: Altert Woodbury, of Mundy

be drawn by a horse, so constructed as to plan two rows at a time, the hills being sound dis ce from each other in all direction applied for a patent. Caro Citizen: A citizen of this place; being troubled with corns, and advised to treat them with aquafortis, did so with so liberal a hand

that the acid ate! the flesh off his toes and his

as invented a machine for planting corn, to

was obliged to have three of them amputated in order to save his life, erysipelas having set A lawsuit at Jackson, on the docket for eight years, between the Michigan Central and Mrs. Lucy Morgan, has just been det life with favor of the latter, but will be appealed. The amount involved is \$32,000, but there will probably be thirty-two cents left when the lawyers fees are

Some of the residents near the scene of the late railroad accident near Olivet, have been reminded that wrecked property does not be long to those who choose to claim it, by a detective employed by the company. who has recovered handsome mirrors and wher furnishings from them.

Shiawassee American: Samuel Kirby fel rom the roof of his father's barn. tance of nearly 25-feet, on the 21st. Although not killed he was terribly bruised, his left shoulder and arm-being broken, and the bones oo crushed that the removal of nortions was found necessary.

Mason Democrat: A blind brood mare be Mason Democrat: A bind brood mare be-longing to H. M. Taylor, of Alaideon, recently foaled a blind colt, there being no sight to the eyes. The sire was the well known Fellows horse, which took first premium at the State Fair when a two-year-old, as a draft stallion, and has as good eyes as any horse.

Several burglaries having taken place in Birmingham lately, the sheriff, and one of the victums got on track of a man who had tried to dispose of some of the plunder, and tracing him to Hazelton. Shiawassee County, arrested him. and thinks the alarm has broken up a gang of of thieves which had headquarters there. Burglars entered the house of A. N. Towne

Burglars entered the house of A. N. Towne, of Adrian, on the night of the 31st. They awoke Miss Lochner, as they were rifling her trunk, but beat her brutaily and gagged her before she could give the alarm. She freed herself, however, went for her assailants, and finally drove them out the window. They secur Lee Mills, a lad living near Charlotte arrested last week, charged with having stolen \$75 from a neighbor's house during the absence of the family. He stoutly asserted his innocence and was released on bail. When the family got over being nervous over the supposed theft, they found the money where they had placed it, having overlook it in the former search.

One evening last week the Salvation Army of drian had an engagement with a street vender of cheap jewelry, in front of the office of the Adrian Record. The Salvation Army and and shouted, the dealer played "Yankee Doo dle," with bugle variations, and "held the fort" against the army, which finally gave up and movel on, while the way snide jewelry was sold was exhilarating to the dealer

General.

Decrease in the public debt for May, about \$3,500,000. Ex-Chief Justice Geo. Sharpswood, of Phila-

lelphia, died last week. A cyclone at Edinburg, Indiana, last week, killed 20 persons and injured 50.

There are about 70,000 persons employed in the iron milds of the country. The yacht Skylark capsized in Boston harbor last week, and six lives were lost.

Work on the Washington monument is progressing, ten feet having been added last week. Two steamers which arrived at New York on the 30th and 31st ult. brought 900 State-aided

emigrants. The semi-centennial of the settlement was celebrated at Burlington, June with great eclat.

The 59 arches in the approach to the big bridge on the New York side, are to be utilized as warehouses. At a meeting in Dublin last week it was announced that 389 branches of the Irish National League had been formed.

The Colorado penitentiary investigation shows a cruel system of punishment, in some cases resulting in insanity.

The ship Northampton, New Orleans for Liverpool, lost on Marquesas Keys, was with her cargo valued at \$300,000. One hundred and forty-five iron furnaces

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have been "blown out" in Pennsylvania, in consequence of the dull state of the iron mar-ket.

In addition to the \$100,000 left to the Cooper Union by Peter Cooper in his will, his heirs will contribute during the present year \$100,-000.

Josh Billings is sixty-six years old, and has realized thirty thousand dollars from his non-sensical "Farmers' Almanax" in the last ten

Julis Butzen teacher in St. Bridget's school, Cleveland, has been arrested on a charge of so annishing a scholar as to render him a cripple The coinage at Philadelphia for May was 2,-600 gold dollars, 1,000,000 silver dollars, 530,000 dimes, 2,580,000 five cent pieces, and 3,160,000

According to the United States Commissioner of Education the private gifts for educational purposes in this country exceed \$6,000,000 a

The grand stand at Waterbury, Conn., fell during a base ball game last week, severely injuring one man and slightly injuring several others.

The union theological seminary, New York, has property worth \$1,730,000, and is probably the wealthiest institution of the kind in the Anthony K. Henderson, of New Castle, Pa.

recently deceased, bequeathed to Cleveland \$200,000 for the founding of an industrial The virtual disbanding of the revolutionary

army by Washington one hundred years ago was celebrated at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson on the 2d. A fire at Lynchburg, Va., on the 30th ult., destroyed \$500,000 worth of property, and five men were buried under a falling wall, and instantly killed.

Mrs. Langtry, so the gossips say, is about to apply for a divorce. She is said to make her husband an allowance of £3 6s. per week. Gen-

Four incendiary fires, aggregating a loss of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, occurred in Minneapolis in a single night last week.

The authorities of Harvard College had a ho discussion over the question of tacking L. L. D. to Ben Butler's name, and finally decided they wouldn't do it.

Gen. G. P. Buel, who recently had part of his jaw removed, in consequence of injuries re-ceived by being thrown from a horse, died last week at Nashvi'le, Tenn.

Gen. Adolph Bushbeck, who commanded the 27th Pennsylvania and the first brigade of the second division corps during the rebellion, died last week, at Florence, Italy.

Michael Cleary, pugilist, sues Philadelphia's mayor and Lieut. Albright, of the police, for \$5,000 damages for preventing his sparring ex-hibition with Slugger Sullivan. The Chicago bricklayers' strike has ended in

a compromise, the bosses agreeing to pay four dollars per day, the men agreeing to modify certain objectionable union rules. Gov. Butler has refused to sign warrants for the payment of the pay rolls of the various State institutions, and there are hints that steps will be taken to compel him to do so.

It is said that the immigration this season is very much less than last. From January to May 29, last year, the arrivals were 218,880, this season, 167,992, a decrease of 50,877.

An order from the Postmaster General directs postmasters of the first and second class to hereafter give personal attention to their of-fice, under penalty of liability of removal. The bottom of one of the reservoirs of the

Knoxville (Tenn.) waterworks dropped out (into a cave) last week, and in five minutes was emptied of five hundred thousand gallons of water. It is rumored that officials in charge of the

department of tax collections at Havana have substituted false for genuine receipts, aggre-gating \$1,000,000. An investigation has been ordered.

At St. Louis, Mo., Matt Lewis, who has been convicted four times of murdering his wife, and sentenced three times to be hauged, has been granted another stay of execution from W. T. Walter, mail carrier in Texas County, Mo., has been arrested for robbing the mail of registered packages. He was committed to jail at Cuba, Mo., and his father was arrested

The three-mile sculling race between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and John Kennedy, of Portland, Me, for \$2,500 a side, took place near Boston on the 31st ult., resulting in an easy

victory for Hanlan.

A railroad land grant decision just rendered by Secretary Teller against the recent appeal of the Central Pacific Railroad Company from the refusal of the commissioner of the general land office to proceed with patenting lands to the Central Pacific Company as successor of the California & Oregon Railroad Company of California.

Differences between striking workmen and iron manufacturers at Pittsburg, have been settled by concessions by the latter. At Cincinnati, however, five of the leading iron firms dealined to sire the second of the latter. declined to sign the scale and closed their mills, throwing between 4,000 and 5,000 people

out of employment. Foreign.

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Dr. Gabriel Valentine, the distinguished German physiologist, died at Berne, Switzer-land, last week.

The loss by the fire at Paris last week is reported to exceed \$7,000,000, and over 1,000 persons are homeless. The grand jury has found true bills against the American dynamiters, the two Gallaghars, Whitehead, Dalton, Curry, Ansburg and Wil-

Dispatches from London say belief is gener al in diplomatic and commercial circles that a

The Duke of Albany asked Gladstone to ap-point him Governor General of Canada, but the Premier replied the Duke was too young and lacked experience.

rupture between Germany and France is im-

Patrick Ford, of the *Irish World*, proposes to send one thousand dollars to the family of each man convicted of complicity in the Phœnix Park murders, and he appeals to the public for aid in carrying out this purpose.

There were great riots in St. Petersburg last week, in consequence of the Czarhaving ignor-ed the popular demand for reforms. The streets were thronged with rioters whom the military were called out to suppress, and many arrests were made.

There were three days of steady fighting Intere were turee days or steady lighting last week between the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan and the tribe known as Shinwarris. The losses on both sides have been heavy. Raft loads of the dead have been brought down the Chall Piper. the Cabul River.

The Suez Canal Company and the British Government have arrived at an understanding in regard to the construction of a second canal across the isthmus, but the arrangement must receive the approval of the shareholders of the company before it can be carried out. Farrell, one of the informers in the trials of

Farrell, one of the informers in the trials of the Phenix Park murderers, has received five thousand dollars from the government, and Michael Kavanagh, the carman, another informer, \$1,250. Both will quit the country. James Carey, the informer, and his brother Peter will receive small sums for their ser-vices.

The French commander in Madagascar has been instructed to withdraw his forces from that country only after Queen Ravanalo has recognized the French protectorate specified by the treaties of 1840. The Admiral will insist on the right of Frenchmen to own land in Madagascar, and will claim an indemnity of one million five hundred thousand francs for the cost of the expedition.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with iodide of potassium and iron. Its control over scrofulous diseases is unequalled by any other medicine.

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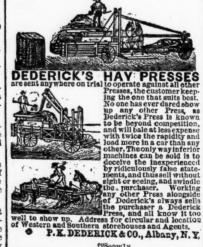


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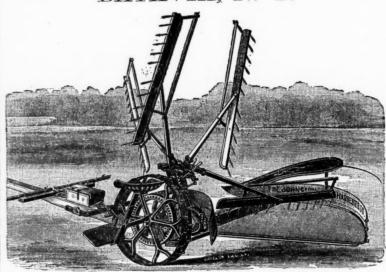
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WATER-BUILDING MANILLA PROOF This water-proof material resembles fine leather, is used for roof, outside walls of buildings, and justed in place This water-proof material resembles fine leather, is use for roofs, outside walls of buildings, and inside in place of plaster. Catalogue & W. H. FAV & C. D. Cander samples free. (Estab. 1888) W. H. FAV & C. D. A. J. mrh13eow7t au14eow6t

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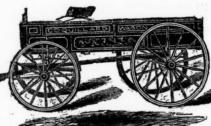
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Potato Bug Poison. PURPLE Potato Bug Poison. TRADE MARK. If nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO., Limite P. O. Box 990, No. 90 Water Street, New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

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Our stallions will serve a limited number ares this season as follows: LOUIS NAPOLEON,

Sire of Jerome Eddy 2:161/2, and sold for \$25,000.

His Book Closed June 4th. JO GAVIN. Half Brother to Jerome Eddy, and sire of Cor. Bell, whose four-year-old trials were in 2:31%.

 Single Service.
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Pasturage furnished at seventy-five cents yeek. For details and pedigrees send for DEWEY & STEWART,

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TREMONT.No. 1565; Record 2:28 1-2.

No. 1565; Record 2:28 1-2.

Sired by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, record 2:184; Wedgwood, record 2:19; dam Virginia, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; 2d dam Grey Goose, dam of Champaign, record 2:30; Lilly Simpson, record 2:314, by Nottingham's Norman, son of Morse Horse; 3d dam by Brown Consul, son of Bald Face Consul.

TREMONT'S record was obtained after a season of seventy-five mares, with but very little preparation in a desperately fought race of seven heats, trotting the sixth heat in 2:2814, and won the race, a performance never equalled under like circumstances by any stallion. Send for catalogue to a38m DR. W. A. GIBSON, Jackson, Mich.

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ROBERT MILLIKEN, Almont, Mich

sired by Gooding's Champion, son of King's Champion, by Grinell's Champion, tracing to Mambrino and imported Messenger. Dam, Queen Anne, by Fashion Clay, by 01d Henry Clay. Tim Gooding is a blood bay stallion, with black points, stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,200 lbs., and coming ten years old. He will make the season of 1883 at the Commercial Hotel stables, Howell. For particulars address WHITE BROTHERS, my1-2m Commercial Hotel, Howell, Mich.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

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Young stock
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THE TRAVELER AT SUNSET.

The shadows grow and deepen round me; I feel the dew-fall in the air; The muezzin of the darkening thicket I hear the night-thrush call to prayer.

The evening wind is sad with farewells, And loving hands unclasp from mine; Alone I go to meet the darkness Across an awful boundary line.

As from the lighted hearths behind me I pass with slow, reluctant feet, What waits me in the land of strangeness What face shall smile, what voice shall greet!

What space shall awe, what brightness blind me What thunder roll of music stun? What vast processions sweep before me

Of shapes unknown beneath the sun! I shrink from unaccustomed glory, I dread the myriad-voiced strain; Give me the unforgotten faces,

And let my lost ones speak again. He will not chide my mortal yearning In whose full life divine and human

The heavenly and the earthly blend. Mine be the joy of soul-communion, The sense of spiritual strength renewed, The reverence for the pure and holy,

The dear delight of doing good. No fitting ear is mine to listen An endless anthem's rise and fall: No curious eye is mine to measure

The pearl gate and the jasper wall. For love must needs be more than knowledge; What matter if I never know Why Aldebaran's star is ruddy

Or colder Sirius white as snow Forgive my human words, O Father! I go, Thy larger truth to prove, Thy mercy shall transcend my longing:

I seek but love, and Thou art Love! I go to find my lost and mourned for Safe in Thy sheltering goodness still, And all that hope and faith foreshadow Made perfect in Thy holy will. -J. G. Whittier

A LITTLE SUFFERER.

I'm taking out my Claribel She has been sick so very long: We both have found it wearing

She's had the measles and the mumps And all since last December, Sides several ovver sicknesses Whose names I can't wemember

I've had her vac-ci-na-ted, too, And oh! the scar it's leaving But all these flings are nuffin to The time when she was teeving

I sat up all night wis her: She grew worse fast and faster: I gave her pollygolic, and Put on a mustard plaster.

Shea's been so patient and so sweet, I love to kiss and pet her, Poor child, she's suffered ev'ryfing But now the darling's better.

I hope the air will do her good; "Dear, don't kick off your cover, I've been so anxious, no one knows Or feels it like a movver!

Miscellaneous.

A MINING STORY.

BY KATE KIRK.

"'Eureka Gold Mining Company. Don't it look important on paper? I tell you, boys, we've got a good thing, but we must work!" said Tim Flynn, glancing at the piece of paper in his hand.

"Yes," replied Joe Bagly with a sleepy yawn, "but let's go to roost now. We can't do anything more to-night."

The men, eight in number, had been sitting around a camp fire discussing their prospects. The Eureka mine originally belonged to a party of Eastern capitalists who, having worked it for a short time and finding it did not "pan out" according to expectations, sold their interests to the men who had just taken possession of the property, which they firmly believed would prove an El Dorado. They were poor in purse, for they had invested their all in the new venture, but were rich in hope and courage.

"It is a well known fact," Flynn would assert twenty times a day, "that the Eureka is on a range with the famous Empire, which yields as high as \$30,000 per ton, and we are sure to strike the same vein. Some day we will wake up to find ourselves millionaires. It is only a question of time."

The next morning seven of the men who were the actual owners, began work, leaving Si. Reed, whom they termed the silent partner, to do the chores about the camp. Reed was pale and thin and had an anxious, expectant look upon his face. He seldom spoke to anyone, which fact had gained him the soubriquet of Silent or Si. Reed. He was devotedly attached to Flynn, who had befriended him while in Sacramento, and exhibited such sincere grief when he heard of his intended departure for the mines, that Flynn invited him to join the party. The miners worked like beavers, delving

down into the earth that each felt certain held in her virgin bosom the gold which would enrich them. They began their labors at the first streak of dawn, toiling unceasingly through the entire day, each dreaming his own dream of future great ness. Weeks sped by; pan after pan was washed, the contents examined, then thrown aside. But they were . disheartened. The gold was there The next blow of the pick might reveal it.

One evening, after supper, Joe Bagly said: "How's the fodder, Si? Last another

week, eh?" "No, hardly enough for another week."

"You must put us on low rations then. What d'ye say, boys?"

"Agreed," they answered in chorus. The next day when Si gave each man his portion, they laughingly declared that Flynn had received the lion's share- he had not arrived. A bed of brushwood which was true; for Reed had robbed himself in order that his friend should have his usual supply, albeit no one suspected the men lighted their pipes and gathered the bit of self-sacrifice. The week was around the fire, conversing in low whisstealing away and they had not "struck pers, and listening eagerly for the sound it." The hearts of the miners were grow- of the horse's footsteps. ing heavy with dread. Yet they dared not give vent to their fears. Each felt that said Bagly, rousing himself from a brown success depended upon his individual study. "Boys, he's scooted."

courage, and no one was willing to dampen the ardor of the others by expressing doubts of their ultimate triumph. One day, while seated on the ground eating their midday meal, a little girl appeared before them.

"Holy thunder!" cried Flynn, springing to his feet, "where did you come from?' "Please, sir, I've bin walking ever so

far. Ma saw yer camp-fire last night, and told me how to git here. She couldn't come herself, 'cause Freddie's sick. May I sit down? I'm awful tired."

She glanced timidly at the men, then at the empty pot in which the dinner of beans and bacon had been cooked. "Where does your ma live?" inquired

Bagly. "She doesn't live nowhere. We're a huntin' for na."

"Did ye expect to find 'im here?" "No, sir, but we're hungry, and ma thought you'd give us somethin' to eat." The men roared with laughter. Some thing to eat, when they had just devoured their last cut of bacon.

"Not another mouthful, boys. must give the chick what's left," said Bagly, scraping the remains of each dinner into his own tin plate. "Here, little 'un, eat this, and when you've satisfled the cravin's, ye can tell us where ye come from.

"Please, I'd rather take it to Freddie," pleaded the child, "'cause he's little an' "Ye ain't bigger'n a pint of cider yer-

self," laughed Bagly. "Eat it, an' we'll give ye some for the others." The promise satisfied the child, who

quickly devoured the contents of the dish. "Been on low rations, too, I reckon," chuckled one of the men. "Now tell us about your mother.

Where is she, and whose trail is she on?" said Flynn. "She's 'way down there in an old log-

house where nobody lives. We was going to Kiwanna camp, 'cause we heard pawas there, but Freddie took sick, and ma's afraid he'll die; so if ye'll please give me some wittles I'll go back, 'cause she "What'll we do, boys?" asked Bagly."

'We can't leave the critters there; some of us must go with the chick and bring "Reed can be spared," suggested one of

the men.

"Bah!" interrupted Ben Skinner, surly, ill natured fellow; "Reed, with his white face, that grows whiter every day If the woman saw him she'd think death had come for the youngster sure." The men glanced toward Si, who was

leaning against a tree, apparently oblivious of what was going on around him, and evidently did not hear the unfeeling remark. "Look here, boys," remarked Flynn

gravely; "our larder is about empty, and we must replenish it. Let's draw lots to decide who will ride into town for provender. We are out of funds, but this," taking a valuable watch from his pocket, 'can be left as security."

"And this can keep it company," said Bagly, producing a handsome pistol. Skinner drew the slip of paper upon which the word "go" was written.

"The little gal can sit before ye, and ye can stop at the cabin and give this the last of our hard tack, to the woman," said

One of the men came forward with flask of whiskey, which he asserted would "straighten out the little chap." Fleetfoot, their only horse, was quickly errand.

"Tell yer ma to fight her luck a few hours longer, and when supplies come we'll give ye a rousing supper," shouted Bagly, as they rode away. When some distance from the hut

Skinner put the girl down; gave her the biscuit and flask after drinking half its contents, and resumed his journey. In the evening Flynn and Bagly went

over to the hut intending to bring the woman and her children up to camp.

"Skinner will get back about 8 o'clock. guess the sick boy only wants a little feeding up to make him all right," re marked Flynn as they approached the hut.

They found the woman seated on the

rough floor with the boy on her lap, and Maggie, their late visitor, at her side sound asleep. With tearless sobs she related her sad story. About five years before, or when Freddie was only a few weeks old, her husband left to join a her children. After a hasty dinner some party of prospectors who were going to the Sierra Nevada region, and she had never heard from or seen him since. She waited until her funds were nearly exhausted, then made her way to Sacramento. While supporting her children as best she could, she learned that the party had broken camp; her husband had been brought to Sacramento and placed in a hospital where he remained a long time seriously ill with brain fever. She traced him to the hospital only to find that he had gone away again; no one could tell whither. Recently she learned that a man answering his description, and bearing the same name, was working in the Kiwanna mines, and she was on her way there. He had always been a fond husband and father, and slie believed he had searched for her also, but they had missed each other.

The two men were deeply moved as they listened to the story of her sufferings, and, after much persuasion, induced her to return to camp with them, promising that one of the miners would go the following day to Kiwanna, about ten miles distant, and make inquiries concerning the person she supposed was her hus band. Without further ceremony Flynn wrapped the boy in the blanket he had brought for the purpose; Bagly trudged

along with Maggie in his arms. When the party reached camp it was past the time set for Skinner's return, but covered with a blanket was arranged for the guests, and after they had lain down

"He oughter bin here long afore this,"

The suggestion fell like a bombshell; no one spoke for a moment, then Bagly

resumed: "He's got your watch, Flynn-my pistol and Fleetfoot. He's gone sure as shootin'. I saw the devil a shinin' in his eyes when he drew the slip." The others were loth to accept their

comrade's suggestion, but all crept to their resting places with heavy hearts. "We kin live on beans," muttered Bagly, "but what in thunder will become of

the woman an' her kids?" In the morning there was considerable excitement in Eureka camp. Two of the men, Bagly and Reed, were missing. After a protracted search the latter was found near a clump of bushes some dis tance away in an unconscious state, having apparently fallen in a fit. They carried him back to camp, laid the limp

other in blank dismay. "Call the woman; p'raps she'll know what to do," advised Tom Knowles.

form on a bramble bed and gazed at each

The woman did not wait to be called. Seeing that something was amiss she approached the group. The next moment a heartrending cry burst from her lips. Falling upon her knees she threw her arms around the sick man and kissed his still white face in a wild, distracted way. A slight tremor passed over Reed's frame. He opened his eyes, looked wistfully at the woman bending over him. Then a gleam of intelligence illuminated his countenance; he recognized the faithful wife from whom he had been so long separated by a singular freak of fate. For one brief moment soul met soul. He raised his hands heavenward, murmured faintly, "Up there, Maggie," then earned his soubriquet of Silent Reed.

A solemn stillness prevailed around Eureka camp when Flynn and his comrades returned from their unsuccessful search for Bagly. The remainder of the party were sitting around in despondent attitudes, while Mrs. Reed, with the sick child on her knees and one hand fondly resting on the dead man's face, looked the very embodiment of inconsolable grief. Flynn-tender-hearted Tom Flynn-how his burly frame shook with sobs as the touching death-scene was described to him.

"Boys," he said huskily, "we must face our hard luck like heroes. I have insisted all along that the Eureka held a fortune for each of us, because I believed it. But -" it cost him a struggle to utter the next words, which were the extinguishment of the hope that had enabled them to endure privation and hunger without a murmur. 'But," he went on, "I was mistaken. After that poor creature has grown accustomed to her sorrow we will bury poor Si and pull up stakes. We won't abandon them, boys. For his sake we must pro

tect those he loved." The others heartily agreed to the last clause. While arranging their plans for the future, little Maggie bounded down the hillside singing blithely, uncon scious of the bereavement that had befallen her.

"Look!" she shouted gleefully, "what nice stones I have found. Full of bright specks jes like eyes."

Flynn took the stone she held toward him. His face, rough and weather beaten,

grew pallid with sudden joy. "Boys," he whispered, in a tone of suppressed excitement, "she has 'struck it.' Where did you find this, Maggie?" "Way up there, past the big hole," she

replied, vaguely wondering at his white

In a moment the men fell into line, she found the precious stone. As they passed the mouth of the pit, the scene of their fruitless labors, Flynn stopped to get | bright daylight and stopped for dinner a shovel. The others followed his ex- and to change horses at an inn; then we ample, carrying with them the implements rode on again. It would be night long bethey had cast down in a hopeless way the fore we reached London. I sat in the night previous. They set to work silently, coach with my head on my mother's being too much excited to speak. If disappointment awaited them now! No, two Cecil. Should I never see him againor three blows, such as had never been never, never, never? Would he not fol dealt before, told them that they had low me and carry me off by force? Could "struck it" at last. They paused, looked I not somehow let him know and escape at each other for a moment, then the hills from my aunt's house and be married, so echoed and re-echoed with the shout of triumph that burst simultaneously from their lips.

They returned to camp, Flynn carrying Maggie on his shoulder, just as Bagly appeared in sight with a bag of provisions on his back. In a few words he explained how, before day-light, he had started for Kiwanna to beg food for the woman and of the men went to select a pleasant spot in which to lay the remains of their comrade, and Flynn set out for town to make arrangements about having the camp supplied with provisions.

Several hours later he returned in high spirits and related how he had encountered Skinner in a tavern, and demanded the return of the horse, watch and pistol that had been entrusted to him. He blustered and swore awhile, and finally agreed to sell his claim for the articles he had already appropriated to his own use. Flynn did not apprise him of the lucky turn of Fortune's wheel, but took precautions to have the exchange legally drawn up and signed.

"He played us a mean trick," concluded Flynn, "but I got the best of him, and now I propose to transfer his share to the orphans and widow of our old friend."

No dissenting voice was raised against the proposition; furthermore they all declared that Maggie should henceforth be called the Ward of the Eureka Mining Company.

The next day Si was buried, and a week latter, when the success of the mine had ecome an established fact, Mrs. Reed and her children were taken back to Sacramento. The sudden change of fortune, coupled with the death of her husband, proved too much for the poor woman, and the two orphans became the actual wards of the Eureka Mining Company.

COLORLESS AND COLD .- A young girl deeply egretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying toher friends.

AN OLD WOMAN'S STORY.

Many years ago a girl and her great grandmother sat together—the girl in tears. Said great grandmamma Hudson, sitting very straight, not lolling at her eighty-eight years, as did her great grandchild of eighteen:

"Young folks think old folks are fools, highwaymen, by any means. but old folks know that young folks are.'

"That is because you're old, grandma," sobbed Linda. "No; it is because I was once young,"

said the old lady. "But he is the only one I shall ever

ove," said Linda. "Papa is cruel to me. Why does he think ill of Lewis? He knows nothing about him. I shall die if we are separated," "I was going to die, too," said great

grandmother, "but I didn't." "Oh, tell me, please," cried Linda, "had you a lover; did they separate you? I never knew you had a love story-that is that kind of one."

"Yes," said the old lady. "I had lover. You can have many lovers, but never more than one father and mother. Folks think of that when it's too late. When father said that Cecil was Lord knows who, and he should not come to see me, I remember I almost hated him for it. When mother said she didn't like him either. I almost hated her. Cruel creatures that stood between me and my young lover-that was what my parents seemed to me then; and I was worse than you, my dear, ever so much worse, for it seemed wicked to me that any one should take it for granted a man was not worthy of love because he was a stranger, and I made preparations to run away with Cecil and marry him at Gretna Green. Everything was ready; I had my jewelry in my bosom and my little bundle on my arm, and was creeping out of a side door that led into the garden when a hand came down on my shoulder and a voice cried out:

"'My girl, is this the way you use us? and there was my father. "My father's face was white as a ghos

and his hand shook as he held mine. "'O father, father!' I cried, 'if you

would only let me have my way in this one thing. You can't make a girl love or hate by saying so.' "He stood holding me firm and fast.

"'It is Emeline who has betrayed me," said; and though they would never admit it I knew the maid had proved false. "Well, they locked me up in my room How often I cried out, 'I shall die if I arh separated from Cecil.

"I am very old, but when I think of it

the old pain comes back again. His eyes were like black diamonds, and he had an olive cheek and full red lips, and your men with padded shoulders and thin arms and legs and hollow chests wouldn't look like men, standing beside him. "It was a dreary time and my health

broke down under it. I had a fever, and when I was well again the doctor said I must have a change; so mother decided to take me to the seaside; but first we were to go by stage-coach to London and visit an aunt I had there.

"It was the day of stage-coaches and the day of highwaymen.

"Going over a certain common on ou way coaches had more than once been stopped. The men were armed always, and the women trembled when they saw horsemen riding towards them. "'Your money or your life,' was their

word, and they kept it. "'If we should meet the highwaymen! said my mother; but I was not afraid. I | boarded by the enemy it was so arranged didn't care whom we met or what happen-

ed to me. "We rode away from our home in the shoulder, thinking of just one thingthat no one could part us? Oh, I was so miserable-miserable. Nothing like making plans that can come to nothing and burst like bubbles when we have thought

them out, for wretchedness. "The afternoon faded out and the

set. The moon rose. "See what a lovely moon!" said my nother. But I had not cared to look at the moon since I saw her over the garden wall that night I tried to run away. Rumble went the coach, crack went the whip.

"Suddenly there was a tumult. demen, I'm afraid we are to have some trouble here. See to your weapons, gentlemen!

"The shrieking women clung together. Four masked men rode to the door. The coachman and guards lay in a ditch. One pockets while he was screaming. They took out a gold watch, a purse, and his snuff-box with diamonds on it. . They had already the other's money. "Then one-the largest and handsom

est figure-bent over us. voice. 'All we want is whatever valuables you may have about you.' "Mamma began to scream.

"The lady who sat next to her fainted. 'We could not see the man's face, for ne was masked, and we were in the shadow of the coach. "'Something shines on your finger,'he

aid: 'let me see it.' "He caught at a chain on which I won locket with a curl of Cecil's hair. "'Don't take that!' I cried. 'Don'

take that!" "I clutched it. Our heads were clos together. I saw his mouth and chin under his mask. At the same moment my face was thrust into the moonlight. "'Amy!' I heard him whisper

self, and I knew Cecil. "Meanwhile something had happened. Iwo gentlemen had ridden up-the one who had been bound was free. For once the tables had been turned upon the rob-

"Then one had ridden away; two were and striking the schooner first cut her in left-hand glove in the one box had a right-cents.

"I knew now that my father had not been wrong. Cecil was even worse than he thought him. He was a highwayman, a bad man and the companion of bad men -a creature who cut purses on the public-

"They were not all ignorent men, these

"Many had good birth, education and manners. Yes, a bad man! But how could I hate him all at once? I understood that my father had been right in parting us; but those lips had kissed methose hands held mine. "The ladies need fear no longer,' said

one of the gentlemen. 'Those fellows are not in a condition to molest them." "Then he said (men dont say such highflown things now): 'How merciful

is the gentler sex! It is compassionate to to New Orleans and repaired, was adopted the erring as well as the virtuous. "For I had torn my hand from my mother's, and knelt beside Cecil.

ber-that was all; but this is what we whispered in the darkness: "'Amy, you know what I am now; but I love you.'

"They thought I pitied a wounded rob-

"And I answered: 'Cecil, I hate your deeds without hating you,' "Those were the last words we ever spoke to each other—the very last.

"Did you never see him again?" asked the girl. "O grandmamma! never again?" The woman looked into her eyes. "He was a very bad man, my dear,"

she said, "very bad: and I never saw him again. I believe he died a shameful death one day at the hands of the executioner. But you see, it was because I have been young, not because I am old that I said you young folks were fools.

"It was a good while-yes, a good while after that night in the stage-coach before I came to my senses sufficiently to thank dear papa for his watchfulness over me, and be really glad that I had never been Cecil's wife; but I did at last, my dear-I did at last; and I married my good husband, your great grandfatherwhom you never saw; and we were always happy. The heart of woman is a mystery | cord to another which had fallen over and has been since Eve, my little girl."

The Rebel Ram Manassas The history of the ram Manassas and of her projector and commander should be

placed upon record before it is too late to

get the truth. John A. Stevenson, a

wealthy retired sea captain, was living in New Orleans at the breaking out of the civil war, and the Manassas was wholly his conception and invention, and it was put afloat entirely at his cost and expense. Before the battle of Bull Run he purchased the Enoch Train, which had been constructed in Boston and used as a towboat on the Mississippi River. She was a double propeller, with two engines and powerful machinery, 180 feet long, 22 feet beam, 8 feet hold and about 96 tons burden. He took off her houses, cut her to her plank-shears and then first put on an arched deck of heavy timber, completely covering her from stem to stern in the shape of a turtle's back, plating the whole with two thicknesses of railroad iron, bent and fitted so as to form a smooth surface over the whole outside to the water's edge. Two short smoke-stacks alone protruded above the even surface of the whole outside. The prow was constructed with heavy iron projecting in front about 5 feet, 31 feet under water. She was steered by a wheel entirely covered under the deck. In case she should be that hot water could be thrown in streams upon the boarding party. The construction of such a novelty at New Orleans attracted public attention. It was visited by many hundreds of people, was called the "Nondescript," and was generally ridiculed by the public. But Stevenson was strong minded, had faith, had money. and was encouraged by his friend Cantain Charles William Austin, now a resident of Savannah, Ga., who superintended in her construction. It is from him that all the facts herein mentioned were obtained. When completed, which was soon after the battle of Bull Run, the next thing was to obtain a crew. Federal gunboats, heavily armed, were lying at the mouth of the Mississippi, and it was these which it was intended she should attack. Commodore Hollins, the Confederate naval commander at New Orleans, refused to detail men for service in her, but gave consent to Captain Austin to obtain volunteers, if he could, from out the navy. Nineteen were obtained. With these the Manassas proceeded to Fort Jackson, twenty-two miles above the blockading squadron. Commander Hol-"'Gentlemen,' cried the guard-'gen- lins allowed Stevenson and Austin the use of his despatch boat Iva with which to reconnoitre the enemy in the afternoon preparatory for a night attack. They approached to a point just out of range There lay the steam sloop Richmond next to the east bank of the river, with twentyof the gentlemen was bound; the other two guns; then the sloop-of-war Vinwas old and lame. They were rifling his cennes, with fourteen guns, next the sloopof-war Preble, with fourteen guns, and next the steam sloop-of-war Water-witch. with four guns. They all lay abreast. across the Mississippi at the head of the passes, headed up stream, with their by eighteen inches in dimension. Re springs out, guns shotted and all ready "'Don't fear, ladies,' he said in a soft for action at a moment's notice. These four Federal boats with fifty-six guns and well manned, were a mighty power for the single Nondescript, with nineteen heroes and no guns to attack. Some of the Confederate naval officers had said that the Nondescript would be blown out of the water. Leaving Fort Jackson at about 8 o'clock on the morning of October 12, 1861, with Captain Austin, her commander, as the only man on deck and each of men at his proper place below, the ram was wheeled into the sample room. It proceeded to and arrived at the scene of action about 3 o'clock in the morning The Richmond had been selected by Captain Austin in the afternoon as the the top. But this time he was literally Federal boat first to be attacked. Nearing the Richmond the Nondescript was got with this discovery a light broke upon the under the utmost headway, and not until she was too near the Richmond and until way an order was sent to the importer to it was too late to withdraw without discomfiture, perhaps disaster, was it dis-latter, evidently too shrewd to place himcovered that a schooner was lying along-

bound and one lay bleeding. This last two and ran the iron prow of the Nonde- hand companion in the other box, and script clear into the Richmond. The ram without ado the contents of both were then hauled off. The schooner sank. The taken out of the category of samples and Richmond discharged her broadside of put where they belonged-among goods guns at the ram, but without effect. The subject to full duty. A season or two ago Richmond found herself disabled and leaking and withdrew, giving signals of for dress and cloak trimmings. These danger to the other boats and the block- bands varied in width from three to eight ading squadron all disappeared down the inches. Like all fashions, this one; as a passes. The blow which the ram struck the schooner and the Richmond produced it was still in the bud a shrewd New York such a concussion upon the ram as to disable one of her engines and render her unfit to attempt further aggressions, but it did not destroy Captain Austin's footing business, purchased a large stock of velon the deck. The ram was not aided or followed by any fire-rafts, or any steamers, or propeller astern of her, nor were any shells thrown or guns fired at the us as rather a queer lot," remarked one of Federal fleet, as some Federal accounts have described. The ram was taken back by the Confederate authorities, and Mr. Stevenson was fully compensated for her. The Nondescript was named the Manassas by Stevenson soon after the battle of Bull Run. After her victory, the Confederacy having been thus taught by Mr. Stevenson how to build effective war vessels, then, and not until then, began changing the Merrimac into an iron-clad ram at Norfolk, Va.-N. Y. World. Animal Intelligence. Various writers have spoken of the behavior of monkeys to their ailing and dead

companions. Mr. Darwin gives instances

of the grief of female monkeys for the death of their young. Certain female monkeys kept by Brehm, in North Africa. upon us." died from grief consequent on the death of their young. An instance is narrated in which a female monkey having been shot, the leader of the troop came to the door of the tent and mourned for the body, after indulging in a series of threat ening gestures. The body was given him and thereafter he retreated, bearing it away, with every expression of sorrow, in his arms. The Gibbous are said to at tend carefully to injured companions, but connection: to take no notice of dead friends monkey has also been known to extend a board from a vessel. I observed that when one of their dead companions was shown to the remaining occupants of my cage, they did not appear to be frightened but seemed to regard the dead body with indifference and to exhibit very little curiosity on seeing the still form of their companion. When, however, one of the family was ailing the others paid it a great amount of attention, not always, so far as I could see, of a friendly or sympathetic nature. When Paddy, the capuchin, was ill, and in fact just before his demise, his friends appeared to me to en deavor to raise him from the recumbent rrow-root. posture in which he lay. Whether this

sel, which, I may add, was entirely con-

cealed from the monkey's view. As time

passed, it is important to note that Cetchy

did not trouble himself to investigate the

hands in search of the missing apple.

Repetition of the trick acquainted him

with its rationale, and his hand went di

rectly to the sleeve for the coveted mor

sel. In this case we may, I think, safely

conclude that the hiding-place of the mor

sel was first detected simply by an exer

cise of that common and tacit "reason

through which we ourselves gain a knowl

edge of the unknown. In the human

subject, it is almost needless to add, such

"reason" may be exercised as uncon

sciously as, no doubt, it was put in force

by the mangabey .- The Gentleman's Mag

Beating the Customs.

Many are the devices adopted by im

porters to beat the sample room, says the

New York Times, and it behooves those

in charge to be ever on the alert. The

sample packages are usually about twelve

cently there came a package more than

twice this size—a regular dry goods box, in

fact-and when opened, to the intense as

tonishment of the opener it was found fill-

ed up to the top with left-handed gloves

If in pairs these gloves would have been

appraised to pay a duty of several hun-

dred dollars, but as samples or odds they

were clearly within the meaning of sam-

ples, and duly passed as such to a dealer

by no means a leader in the trade. A few

weeks later another box, similar in size.

was addressed to the same importer.

"More lefthand gloves, I suppose," quoth

one of the men as he was about to pry off

"left" himself-they were "rights," and

occupants of the sample room. Straight-

return the box of left-hand gloves. The

self in a worse light than need be, made

parison followed. It was found that each

side the Richmond on the side of the no demur and sent the goods. A com-

attack. The ram proceeded all steam on,

azine.

was done in anxiety for the sufferer or mere curiosity I am unable to say. Perhaps both ideas animated the survivors in their attentions to their sick friend. On one occasion I observed in Cetchy, the sooty mangabey, a singular example of what I concluded may legitimately be called the reasoning faculty in the truest sense of the term. Seeing his anxiety to obtain a small piece of apple which I held in my hand, I resolved to test his powers of reason and of discrimination in the following way: I showed him the piece of apple, and as he tried to grasp it I allowed it to slip down the sleeve of my coat, after the familiar fashion of the childish conjuring trick. Cetchy viewed the disappearance of the apple with surprise, and minutely examined my hand unclosing my fingers to see if I had co cealed it therein. Allowing the morsel to again come into view, but being careful to avoid showing its place of conceal ment, I again passed it up my sleeve. Cetchy again narrowly examined my bananas. hand, turning it over so as to see the back of my hand, but of course without success. The peculiar dissatisfied grunt with which Cetchy greeted his want of success was both characteristic and amusing. I then repeated the operation for the third time, when Cetchy at once, and without examining my hand again, passed his hand into my sleeve, and extracted from its hiding-place the coveted mor-

we do, with some in addition. A recent correspondent remarks: "The most ridiculous of the vegetables is the cabbage. If you take a stout walking-stick, tie a head of cabbage to its top, and stick the other end in the ground, you have a Bermuda cabbage. The farmers set out a few around the edges of their onion beds and let them grow. When the cabbage is ripe it is cut off and the stalk, with merely a little surprise at finding-itself headless, goes to work and produces another head. Thus one stalk, like some New Yorkers of my acquaintance, produces a whole family of cabbage-heads. All this time the stalk is increasing in length till it reaches some times three or four feet. After awhile, discouraged at having its head chopped off every two or three months, the stalk gives up the fight and dies. Industrious cabbage stalks may be seen sticking all over the islands preparing to produce new heads.—American Cultivator.

A COUNTRY merchant visited the city and purchased from a dollar store a table caster. which he took home with him, and after put ting a tag on it marked \$14, made a present of it to a Methodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The revrened gentleman took the package home, opened it and examined the contents. The next day he took the caster (with the tag attached) back to the groceryman, and said to him: "I am too poor in this world's goods to afford

to display so valuable a caster on my table, and if you have no objection. I should like to return it and take \$14 worth of groceries in its stead."

I have been suffering for over sixteen years the best supering for over sixteen years with spasmodic pain in my head, and general nervous debility. I had a severe attack of pain in my head two weeks ago, caused by weakness and nervous exhaustion. I really thought I should die. We had Zoa-Phora in the house, and my husband said we would test it to the

weakness, to use your Zoa-Phora, for there is no medicine to compare with it. May 15, 1882.

plush and velvet bands became all the rage matter of course, started in Paris. When modiste, being then in Paris, saw with prophetic vision what the blossom would be, and, with an eye to a nice stroke of vets and plushes in bulk, had them cut into three, six and eight-inch strips, and shipped the goods as samples. "It struck the examiners in giving the information, "and we puzzled over it quite a bit; but as we failed to see how these strips, each about a metre in length, could be used in trade-not having studied the latest fashion plates-we permitted the stuff to pass. A month or two later when my wife began to rave about wanting a cloak with plush bands, it occurred to me that it was a leading dressmaker to whom we had passed that splendid lot of samples, and then I knew that Uncle Sam had been done, in a very neat fashion, out of several hundred dollars by a very long-headed woman. It was too late to recall the goods-no doubt the larger portion of them were by that time a part of the usual Broadway afternoon parade—and I have always looked upon this as the neatest dodge that was ever successfully played

The Bermuda Islands. Our Northern market gardeners are

forced to meet the competition of Bermuda and the South in their early plantings, during some seasons rendering their operations profitless while the receipts from these points continue on a liberal scale. A few facts gleaned from correspondents in Bermuda will prove interesting in this The Bermudas form a group of small

low islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. They take their name from Juan Bermudez, who discovered them in 1522. They are about 624 miles E. S. E. of Cape Hatteras, which is the nearest land, about 740 miles from New York. The extent of the group is only nineteen miles, and, although the number of islets is nearly 300, yet the combined area is but twenty to twentyfour square miles. The climate is so mild and delightful that these islands are covered with perpetual verdure. Between December and March the temperature ranges from 60 to 66 deg. F. The chief articles of export are potatoes, onions and It is a marvel where all the vegetables

come from that are shipped from these slands to New York, for there is not a field of five acres extent in the whole place, and the entire acreage is only 12,-000, of which 1000 belongs to the Government, and more than 8000 are hills and rocks utterly unfit for tillage. The main island contains 9,725 acres, St. George's 706, Somerset 702, and Ireland Island 153. These are the principal islands, and there are only 1000 acres to be divided among the 300 or more small islands, none of which are cultivated. None of the little patches of what may be called good land contain upwards of two or three acres. and most of them are much smaller than this. Little spots of fertile land are cultivated by the roadside, or in the front vard. Onions are the great crop, potatoes next. Raising strawberries is not yet an assured success. One American, Gen. Hastings, is raising hundreds of thousands of flower bulbs for the New York market. Nearly every little place has its patch of

These gardeners raise all the vegetables

The merchant could do nothing but acquiesce

From Mrs. John Spitler, No. 28 Wilt St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

and my husoand said we would test it to the utternost. He gave it to me according to directions for severe cases, and in less than two hours, to his great satisfaction, I had what he called immediate relief, and felt like going to sleep. I advise all ladies who suffer from nervous or sick headache, or any form of female weakness, to use your Zoa-Phora, for there is

The great popular remedy of the day for coughs, colds, asthma, and all lung difficulties, is Adamson's Botanic Balsam. Inexpensive reliable, pleasant to take, cures as by magic, and gives universal satisfaction. A trial is the best testimonial. Price 35 cents. Trial size 10 I know th Has a diff But for m I shall al Will ne

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wind-colic Sukey! It with his Bologna ve There ca Bologna re with the formation-

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been struck soda-fount keeper had ing a keg however, and after B I know that the world, the great, big world, From the peasant up to the king,

Has a different tale from the tale I tell, And a different song to sing. But for me-and I care not a single fig If they say I am wrong or am right— I shall always go for the weaker dog, The under dog in the fight

I know that the world, the great big world, Will never a moment stop
To see which dog may be in the fault,

But for me, I shall never pause to ask, Which dog may be in the right, For my heart will beat, while it beats at all, For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said I had better not said, Or 'twas better I had said it incog, But with heart and with glass filled chock to the

Here's a health to the bottom dog.

—David Barker.

Edwin and Angelina-Their Cow.

Edwin and Angelina resolved when the spring time came that they would move their household gods and goods out to some suburban town-a life infinitely more to be desired than existence cooped up within the narrow limits of a French

Edwin was consumed with that passion for the country which all feel who have not lived there, and Angelina, having seen a picture of Marie Antoinette as a milkmaid, in a short-skirted costume with tulle and natural roses and a pink sash, resolved to keep a cow and so have her own milk, butter and eggs. Edwin heard, trembled -he was always afraid of cows-and obey

It had been his intention to purchase Jersey cow, and the animal which he obtained was vouched for as coming from Plainfield, in that State, but somehow it did not come up to his ideal of a Jersey heifer. Instead of being small and plump and fine-haired, the cow of commerce proved tall and gaunt-so gaunt that but for a thick coating of burrs she would have proved unequal to the effort of casting a shadow; her horns would have been worthy of a stag of ten-or even eleven, and she had a wild look in her eye.

It was at Tremont where Edwin and Angelina had taken up their abode, and the cow-which Angelina had named Bologna from its warlike appearance, and having an excusable though erroneous idea that Bologna was the Goddess of War -had not occupied the Swiss chalet provided for her accommodation more than an hour when it occurred to her to prospect the surrounding county and see if she could not discover something that was not fit to eat-an article of diet which for a cow always possesses a fearful fascination. To untie her halter and unlatch the stable door was easy for a-cow of her fertility of resource, and though Angelina appeared with the broom and aimed a blow at her, it was such an irresolute and wavering blow that the cow with a snort of mild contempt kept on and Angelina

How Bologna passed the earlier part of the afternoon is not known, but about 4 P. M., she appeared at Krueger's grocery, and, having thrown out skirmishers and discovered that Krueger was busily en gaged with another customer, occupied the sidewalk in force. There was a barrel of potatoes exposed and a basket of lettuce, but naturally she passed these by contemptuously for a case of tinned lobster, and it was only when she had failed to make any impression on its contents Krueger discovered her and drove in her assimilating the last cake, and retreated tripe."-Peck's Sun. in triumph, carrying off upon her horns the bushel basket he had thrown at her as a trophy of victory.

The basket was for some time an enthe bottom out of it and pushed the remainder comfortably around her neck. she was able to find her way home, where Angelina welcomed the returning prodigal, being touched by her repentant appearance, and comforted her with buckets. That poo' bossy was thirsty was made manifest by the avidity with which she quaffed the comparatively crystal fluid and moved for more.

When Edwin returned from New York in the evening he was surprised to find that a large number of neighbors had congregated in his yard, and on approaching the excited knot he found that Bologna had changed so he hardly knew her. She had attained a portliness positively appalling, and displayed signs of mental and physical uneasiness

'Seems to me as if the critter had eaten pisonweed," remarked one of the neighbors; "She's all bloated up like an alderman."

"Meboe dot cow bite himself mit som mad docks, don't it?" hazarded a German, "Hydrophobia? well, yes, there is con siderable amount of foam on her lips-better have her shot."

"No; don't shoot the poor creature smother her between two feather beds.' "O, it can't be hydrophobia," said Angelina; "the poor creature does not seem at all furious-she seems in pain. See,

the great tears are standing in her eyes. At this moment Judge Bridlegoose came up briskly. The Judge was a portly man, with an expansive shirt-bosom and a stout gold-headed cane, and what he did not know about anything was not worth

knowing, in his opinion. "Sho!" exclaimed the Judge, "that ar cow's no more got hyderophoby 'n I have; wind-colic's what ails the critter. Git up, Sukey! It ain't a mite dangerous!" And with his gold-headed cane he punched

Bologna vehemently in the ribs. There came a cloud burst of steam and Bologna resumed her original proportions with the instantaneousness of a trans formation-scene. There was a confused impression in the minds of those present, the Bologna was a dynamite-school, then, that they were at a rehearsal of the Mos cow coronation, then, that Tremont had been struck by a waterspout or that a soda-fountain had burst, or a careless barkeeper had let the mallet slip while opening a keg of beer. Violent emotions, however, are always of brief duration,

THE UNDER DOG IN THE FIGHT. two minutes to discharge yeast from-it seemed-every hair of her hide and the brass nobs on her horns, the fury of the tempest abated and the survivors could swear and flee.

Judge Bridlegoose, who had been out of the direct line of fire, as one might say, had not suffered so severely as the others, but his shirt-bosom looked like the Republican organization in the State of New York. He has, however, found consolation in the fact that Krueger has sued Edwin for the condensed yeast, and Edwin has put in a counterclaim for the services of Bologna in advertising it.

The Bad Boy Goes out Riding. The grocery man asked the bad boy:

"But why are you not working at the livery stable? You haven't been discharged, have you?" And the grocery man laid a little lump of concentrated lye, that looked like maple sugar, on a cake of sugar that had been broken, knowing the boy would nibble it.

"No, sir, I was not discharged, but when a livery man lends me a kicking horse to take my girl out riding, that settles it. I asked the boss if I couldn't have a quiet horse that would drive hisself if I wound the lines around the whip, and he let me have one he said would go all day without driving. You know how it is, when a feller takes a girl out riding he don't want his mind occupied holding lines. Well, I got my girl in, and we went out on the Whitefish Bay road, and it was just before dark, and we rode along under the trees, and I wound the lines around the whip, and patted her under the chin with my other hand, and her mouth looked so good, and her blue eyes looked up at me and twinkled as much as to dare me to kiss her, and I was all of a tremble, and then my hand wandered around by her ear and I drew her head up to me and gave her a smack. Say, that was no kind of a horse to give to a young fellow to take a girl out riding. Just as Ismacked her I felt as though the buggy had been struck with a pile driver, and when I looked at the horse he was running away and kicking the buggy, and the lines were dragging on the ground. I was scared, I tell you. I wanted to jump out but my girl threw her arms around my neck and screamed, and said we would die together, and just as we were going to die the buggy struck a fence and the horse broke loose and went off, leaving us in the buggy, tumbled down by the dash board, but we were not hurt. The old horse stopped and went to chewing grass, and he looked up at me as though

he wanted to say 'philopene.' I tried to catch him, but he wouldn't catch, and then we waited till dark and walked home, and I told the livery man what I thought of such treatment, and he said if I had attended to my driving, and not kissed the girl, I would have been all right. He said I ought to have told him I wanted a horse that wouldn't shy at kissing, but how did I know I was going to get up courage to kiss her? A livery man ought to take it for granted that when a young fellow goes out with a girl he is going to kiss her, and give him a horse according. But I quit him at once. I won't work for a man that hasn't got sense. What kind of maple sugar is that? Jerusalem, whew, give me some water. O, my, it is taking the skin off my

mouth. The groceryman got him some water and seemed sorry that the boy had taken the lump of concentrated lie by mistake, that she turned her attention to a box of and when the boy went out the grocery condensed yeast cakes. There were man pounded his hands on his knees and twelve dozen cakes in the box, and when laughed, and presently he went out in front of the store and found a sign "Fresh picket-line with a garden-rake she was Letis, been picked more'n a week, tuffer'n

Crawling Leaves.

When Australia was first discovered by the English, as many strange stories were cumbrance to Bologna, but having eaten told about the wonderful things to be found there as we used to hear in the early days of California. Among other things it was said that the leaves of a certain tree had a habit of descending from their proper places and walking along the

ground A party of English sailors had left their ships to roam along the coast and "see what they could see." They were resting under a tree, lying on their backs, probably, and naturally gazing upward, when a sudden breeze shook down a number of leaves, which turned somersaults in the air, after the manner of leaves generally, and then floated to the ground. The sailors were surprised at this shower, because it was not the fall of the year, but midsummer, and these falling leaves looked fresh and green. It was strange to see leaves deserting the tree without any sort of reason; but this was nothing to

what followed. After a short rest these able-bodied leaves began crawling along on the ground toward the trunk of the tree from which they came, and the amazed sailors started up in terror. They probably knew from experience that people who came in contact with the ground may also expect to come in contact with various crawling insects, but walking leaves were something altogether out of the common way; and they took to their heels at once, and lost no time in getting on board the ves sel. The land was certainly bewitched, and one of them said, in relating the ad-

ular jig. Fortunately this singular phenomenon has been fully explained by later travelers who were not too much frightened to stop and examine the matter. It was discovered that these queer leaves are really insects that live upon the tree, and are of the same color as the foliage. They have very thin, flat bodies, and their wings are like large leaves. When anything disturbs them-like a breeze, for instance-

venture, that he expected every minute

to see the trees step out and dance a regu-

ies, and then the leaf like shape, with stem and all, is complete. Not only are they of a bright green in the summer, like the foliage of the trees at that time, but they actually change when the leaves do to the dull brown produced by frost. Another peculiarity of these leaf insects is that, although they have a generous supply of wings, they and after Bologna had been seen for about seldom use them, but when they have

they fold their legs away under their bod-

been shaken to the ground, after lying there for a few moments, as if they were really leaves, they crawl toward the tree, and ascend the trunk without seeming to know that they have the power of getting back to their quarters in a much quicker and easier way.—Harper's Young People.

VARIETIES.

JOHN OSBORN ran for sheriff in St. Paul, Minn., and while he was working all the boys with his good nature he had frequent calls at his house, and whenever a man with a fancy for field sports came, the talk always fell upon "Nice pupples, John."

"Yes, bully pupples, ain't they?" "They are the most beautiful setter pups

ever saw anywhere." Then the candidate for Sheriff would take the man aside, and, in a confidential tone, tell

"You just wait till after election and I' give you one of those pups."

This thing had been going on for a couple

of week, and one evening a man shut the doo and left the house with the promise of a pur lingering in his ear, when Mrs. Osborn asked: "John, how many pupples are there?"

"Well, I was thinking that to-night you had omised the twenty-third man that he should have one of them."

"Five. Why?"

"Oh, we'l, Mary," said Osborn, "don't yo think it would be a mean man to run for sher iff who wouldn't promise a pup to a friend?

A SAN FRANCISCO millionaire, hoping to en ourage his promising son in ways of thrift, mised to give him two per cent a month inerest upon any money that he might save ou of his spending allowance and deposit in the paternal treasury. The young man was getting \$20 a week for pocket money, and promised to show his appreciation of his father? affectionate offer. He began to make deposite without delay, and kept the practice up with remarkable regularity. The old gentleman noticed presently that the deposits exceeded the whole of the boy's allowance, but accounted for this by supposing that he had saved some money previously. Besides this, he received money frequently from his mother. So the fond parent rejoiced in the saving disposition that his son was displaying. This continued unti the boy's deposits assume such dimensions as to demand an explanation. It then turned out that most of the money that he had been de positing had been borrowed. Inasmuch as he was drawing interest on his deposits at two per cent a month, and was paying only ten per cent a year for them, he had found that business decidedly attractive and profitable.

Those who have been at a railroad eatinghouse, and seen the engineers, firemen and brakemen come in and wash the smut off their honest faces, will appreciate the following

A freight train came along and stopped at a unction eating-house, a few nights since, after nidnight, and the hands went in for a cup of coffee and a sandwich. The fireman of the engine was breaking a sandwich in two, and leav. ing big black marks from his thumbs and fingers on the cover of the sandwich. He spoke to the sleepy-looking lunch stand attendant as

"Say, has old Nate, the fireman of the Mogul engine been in here lately?" The clerk yawned, rubbed his eyes, and while he held a coffee cup under the faucet to replen-

ish it for the conductor, he said: "Yes, he was in here night before last. He just come in and registered on the towel, and went west."

It was a polite way of saying Nate had come in and washed his face.—Peck's Sun.

A GENTLEMAN entered the compartment of an English railway coach in which were al ready five men, and seeing a parcel of thin pa pers on the seat, he picked them up. Looking at them and then at his companions, he asked if a gentleman had lost a bundle of papers Each man said "No," he handed the bundle to the station master, saying:

"As they seem to be bank notes, I had better leave them with you." The men agreed that he he after a time, one began to feel in his pockets, and, with many imprecations on his stupidity announced that he had lost a bundle of notes received that day at market. A discussion ensued as to what was to be done, and it was agreee that the best thing was for the owner to get out at the next station, take a hack, and go

back as hard as he could As the victim hurried off, the gentlema

aughed a quiet laugh, and said: "I thought there would be one rogue out of six men. It was a bundle of play bills!

WHEN conversing at the Capitol on the im portance of writing plainly and legibly, Mr Clay told an amusing story about a Cincinnat grocery house, who, finding the market short of crapberries, and under the impression that the fruit could be purchased cheaply at a little town in Kentucky, wrote to a customer there, requesting him to send "one hundred bush els per Simmons" (the wagoner usually sent) The correspondent, a plain, uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with merchants' clerks of late years, and the most important word, "cranberries," he failed to make out, but he did plainly and clearly read-100 bushels persimmons. As the article was growing all around him, all the boys in the neighborhood were set to gathering it, and the wagoner made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati with eighty bushels, all that the wagon body would hold, and a line from the country mer chant that the remainder would follow the aext trip. An explanation soon ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house should have written by Simmons and not per

PLANTATION PHILOSOPHY.-I heard a white man de udder day say dat in all ob his plantation 'sperience he nebber seed a honest nigger Dat may be true, an' wid equal direckness de gen'leman coulder said dat honest white men is sorter scarce. Dar is a certain amount ob deceit what it stands a man in han' ter practice. When I has a pair ob breeches dat is too short for me I rolls 'em up a little. Ef folks sees dat ver breeches is too short, dey commences ter question yer success in business believing dat yer had to take any kind ob clothes dat come de handiest, but when ye rolls up ver breeches dev thinks dat it is a mat ter ob chioice. I allers takes off my hat when a white man speaks ter me. Dis piece ol p'liteness was impressed on me when I was a chunk ob a boy. One day old marse called me inter de house an' ginter talk ter me. Putty soon he lifted his walkin' stick an' knocked me down, an' I since come ter de 'clusion dat it was 'case I didn't take de hat off an' I'se been monst'ous p'lite eber since den, an' come ter think ob it, dar ain't no extra expense connect

SHERIDAN once told a story of the exquisite good breeding of a banker's clerk, of whom the wit had borrowed some money, and to whom he actually repaid it.

"Didn't he look astonished?" asked

"No." said Sheridan; "he was just going to look astonished, when he remembered his man-ners, and swept away the money as uncon-cernedly as if he had not given up any idea of seeing it again."

Chaff.

A damaging admission—letting the hens in the newly planted garden.

What's in a name? Well, if it's a Russis name we should answer, the alphabet. It is spring time with the frog when the small boy is around with a stone.

Latin is a dead language—especially an inexperienced drug clerk fools with it. The agnostic is one who knows nothing cer tain, and doesn't care whether he does or not Just now the commencement orator is busy shaking his first at the looking glass.—Philadel-

What is the difference between a dull razon and a bad boy? None; for they both need strapping.

Tony Pastor has just paid \$68,000 for his house. It is not be so "tony." It is not every pastor who can afford to

Fenderson says he wishes he was a rumor, or rumor soon gains currency, and that he has sever been able to do. An old printer who played his first game of nine-pins and knocked them all down, said:

"Pi'd, by jingo." If an idea strikes you forcibly rub arnica on he bruised part, and you may never be affect

ed in like manner again. "I've been heron bad things about you," said one bird to another. Let's stork about something else," was the response.

Dar is many a rule what won't work both ways. Whiskey will produce a headache, but a headache won't produce whiskey.

Jawy.—"Talk about the jaws of death!" ex-claimed a man who had a termagant wife; "I tell you they're nothing to the jaws of life." "You write for money, but I write for hon r." exclaimed an author. "Ah! each write what he most needs," replied his compan

A tin pan carelessly hung on a bedroom door s said to be the best burglar alarm yet invented, with the single exception of a colicky

A housekeeper asks: "What is the simplest way to keep jelly from moulding on top?" Shut a small boy up in the pantry for a few

A little fellow in a primary school, after he had correctly spelled word "knife," asked his teacher the puzzling conundrum. "But what is the k for?"

A six-year-old was enveloped in a shirt much too big for him. After strutting about for too big for him. After strutting about some time he burst out. "Oh, ma! I awful lonely in this big shirt."

Yesterday a young man was round town pricing bonnets and such truck. He was trying to determine whether or no to propose to a girl. He decided not to do it.

A solemn old scientist printed the fact that by bathing the feet in tepfd water a man could double his circulation, and now all the editors ard having tanks fitted to their office stoves.

A long haired poet has a poem on "The Lost Kiss." He doesn't make it very plain as to how he lost it; but it is persumed her mother came into the room just in time to catch her It was, of course, an Irishman in his very

best mood who said that landlords are so grasping that they take a te. th of all the ten ants have, and they would even take a twentieth if the law allowed them to. Elderly philanthropist to a small boy who is vainly striving to pull a door bell above his reach: "Let me help you, my little man." (Pulls the bell). Small boy: "Now you had better run, or we'll both get a licking!"

It is said that a young lady can never whistle in the presence of her lover. The reason is obvious. He doesn't give her a chance. When she gets her lips in a proper position for whist-ling something else always occurs.

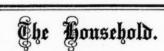
Little eight-year-old Gracie on coming home from school was asked by a caller if she intend-ed to be a schoolma'am when she got old en-ough. She quickly responded: "No, sir; I'm ough. She quickly responded: "No, sir; I'm going to be nothing but just a mother to ny children!"

Cashier: "Excuse me, madame, but your account is rather overdrawn." Mrs. Maltravers (whose husband is off on business and has left her n check-book): "Oh, Cashier, that can't be possible. I've got of checks left." The other day on an Arkansas railroad, an

old gentleman sat half asleep, with a book en-titled the "Train Robbers" lying on his lap. Pretty soon he sank to sleep. The window sash fell with a loud report and the old man, springing to his feet and throwing up his hands, exclaimed, "Gentleman, I haven't got a cent."

An Arkansaw boy, writing from college in reply to his father's letter, said: "So you think that I am wasting my time in writing little stories for the local papers, and cite Johnson's saying that the man who writes except for money is a fool. I shall act upon Dr. Johnson's suggestion and write for money.

A boy was one day examined by his teacher in arithmetic. He was asked, "Suppose you had £100, and give away £80, how would you ascertain how much you had remaining?" His reply set both teachers and scholars in a roar ughter, for with his own peculiar drawling he replied: "Well, sir, I—I'd just count



THE ESSENTIALS OF GOOD BUTTER.

Who makes all the poor butter? I never knew a woman who was not prepared to assert that her butter was of the truly "gilt-edge" sort. Then whence comes the supply of "low grades" which is quoted as such a potent factor in depressing prices, or who furnishes that commodity we see ignobly rated in some market reports as "grease butter?" It is as much of a conundrum as to know what becomes of everybody's "smart child." The truth is butter is a "perishable commodity," since by improper handling it rapidly deteriorates in quality. I don't care two straws how good butter is when it leaves the farm, if it is dumped into a cellar redolent of all the odors known to that omnium gatherum, the village grocery, there to remain absorbing bad smells till it is packed with a quantity of other makes, in half-cleaned packages, and sent off to the city, it is going to make the man who has to eat it because he cannot help himself, say "swear words" and slander farmers' wives. It does not "eat" one bit better because it is labelled "Best Creamery." The best butter made in the country never sees a city market; it is greedily snapped up for "home consumption," but much of that which is really excellent, is not well packed and sent off in shape to hold its quality; while the truth is that a great many who make butter do not know what a really superior article is. They are accustomed to their own product, and think it good because they can eat it with a relish; and they do not know how to make the most of their surroundings.

In the first place, butter making is a cocare can remove. A good many farmers

promotes the secretion and disposition of the putrid particles of the animal system, which would otherwise be absorbed by the secretory glands and be carried off in the milk, and leaves the latter not only purer but much better, and gives promise to the butter maker of a higher price in the market.

And the food and water are not less im-

portant; the former affects beyond shadow of doubt, the quality of the butter product, for the essential oils of vegetables having distinct flavors, Prof. Arnold tells us, are taken into the milk without sometimes caused by ragweed or other thing else, which tells in results, and it is fed in the fall always affect, though not make butter which a Christian can eat. unpleasantly, the flavor of the butter. I have seen, in my country experience, a herd of dairy cows standing knee-deep in a pond or stagnant water covered an inch deep with a "greenery yallery" scum, this being all the drink they could get during the torrid days of August, and I needed no telling to understand that their owner was confident there was "no money in making butter." Perhaps I am non-progressive, and I admit that I have no experience with it, but I do not believe that first class butter can be made from the milk of cows fed on ensilage, brewers' grains, glucose refuse, or any fermented food, and I have chemical reasons for my want of faith. Fresh grass, good hav, clean corn fedder, with meal and bran, make foods on which cows can produce pure milk, from which a woman has a right to expect good butter if she does her part.

Her work begins where the milk is kept and with the care of the dairy utensils. Butter which tastes of the cellar is "uncommon narsty" as our English cousins would say, and it should be thoroughly cleaned and all debris of the winter's store of vegetables removed, as also all boards, musty barrels and the like. I have known the sorting over a bin of potatoes in the cellar to spoil a whole churning. Whitewash the walls thoroughly, stop up the rat holes, sprinkle copperas water or dilute carbolic acid freely. Secure a good circulation of air; by closing windows during the warmest part of the day, and opening them at sundown or a little before, the temperature can be kept moderately even. Pans. pails, strainers all "milk dishes," should be washed with unusual care, and scalded with plenty of boiling water, not hot, not water which boiled ten minutes ago, but water actually boiling at the moment of using.

Authorities differ as to whether mill should be skimmed before souring or after that process has well begun. In my own experience I thought I had the sweetest and most aromatic butter when the milk was skimmed just at the "turn ing point," when little "points" appeared on the bottom of the pan when the milk was poured off. Experience is the surest guide, but in warm weather the milk will sometimes anticipate one's best intentions and get too sour. One cause of poor butter is that churning day is delayed too long, perhaps because the dairymaid thinks it is not "worth while' to churn such a small quantity of cream, it thus gets stale, too sour, and fermentation begins. No good butter that time. Every other day, every day in hot weather, (unless the cream is kept at a low temperature by using ice), twice a week ia winter, is none too often to set the churn dasher in motion. "Doctors disagree" as to whether butter should or should not be washed; some who will not sweet milk, but pure water at a temper ature of 45 degrees or colder, will take out the buttermilk, and cool the butter, which will not require the excessive working which injures the "grain." "Greasy-looking" butter is due to overworking, to curning too rapidly or too long, or having the cream too warm, or it may be caused by feeding too much oil or cotton seed. Use fine salt if you want a close grained "gilt edge" article, and remember that though you may make it "salt as Lot's wife" you do not materially increase the weight, and do

decidedly lessen the consumption. Ice, in summer butter making, is so much of a convenience as to be almost a necessity, and is within the reach of every farmer who will take a little trouble to secure it. It saves "lots of work" to the women, and there is no vexation of spirit over soft butter. Instead of turning hot or cold water, according to the season, into the churn to raise or lower the temperature, it is much better to set the cream crock or churn into a vesse containing either hot or cold water and let it remain, stirring occasionally, till the proper temperature is reached.

An old rule says butter should be worked the second time until the water which runs from it is clear. At all events, buttermilk must be a minus quantity when it is ready to pack, if it is expected to keep. In packing, do not use any package in which anything else has ever been kept: not even if of stone. Especially avoid anything that has held pickles, vinegar, lard, etc. If your churnings are small, do not try to fill a large package; better use a smaller one and fill it quicker. The more closely the butter is packed the more perfectly the air is excluded, the longer it will keep. Put a thin layer of fine, wet salt on the bottom of the crock; pack the butter firm and smooth, and cover with a cloth wrung out of strong salt and water to which a little saltpetre has been added. Keep this cloth wet and constantly in place, and the crock covered as tightly as possible till it is full. Cut a circle of cloth to fit the top of the crock tightly, wet in salt-and-water as above, press firmly down on the butter, and cover with a quarter of an inch of fine damp operative business; the two heads of the salt; this will harden by evaporation and family must be united in their aim. Ab- make a cover impervious to air; cover solute cleanliness is the first essential and tightly. Probably some ignorant conit must begin in the barn. Milk from cows sumer will swear about buying so much reeking with filth, milked in a filthy salt, but a feeling of conscious virtue stable, by unwashed hands, will have will sustain you, and you won't hear him, that indescribable odor which I have while the butter, thus shut from air, will heard called "cowy," and which no after retain its flavor much longer, especially if madame will insist on having the butter would indulge in a Beethoven laugh as it is used covered close with a cloth wet without words at the idea of currying a as when packed. For larger packages,

not only healthy for the cow, but that it further, I know of nothing better than that described, editorially, in the FARMER of two weeks ago. I think if I wanted to work up a city trade I should put my name and address on the inside of the package, somewhere, as the shippers of choice fruit often do, requesting correspondence with the consumer if he was satisfied with the article furnished. I should also add the date at which the butter was made.

I do not doubt that many who read this will say "Well, I knew all that before." Yes, but do you do it? It is not what you know, but the fruit of knowledge shown elaboration or change. Bitter milk is in deeds, in butter-making as in every vegetation in the hay; and the pumpkins doing and knowing which alone can

OLD TIMES.

A few days ago I chanced upon an old

volume of the Michigan Farmer, Vol. I

of the "New Series," which I very

naturally examined with no little interest and curiosity, both as regards contents and "make up." The date was 1859, the first year of the appearance of the FARM-ER as a weekly, and in his salutatory the editor, the late R. F. Johnstone, mentions that the project of publishing a weekly agricultural journal in Michigan was felt to be an experiment, but that in spite of the fears of friends he believed the agricultural interests of the State warranted the attempt. Many of the then contributors to the paper have "gone over to the majority," but I noted the name of the veteran President of the State Horticultural Society, T. T. Lyon, and that of J. C. Holmes, so well known in scientific circles in this city and elsewhere, as constant contributors to the horticultural department. The names of Edward Mason, J. S. Tibbetts, John Starkweather of Ypsilanti, Simeon Davison of Tecumseh and other agricultural veterans are often seen; and the signature of B. Hathaway, author of "Art Life" and the 'League of the Iroquois," is appended to many gems in the "poet's corner." "Uncle Tim" of "Blackberry Corners," half humorously complains that the editor gives too much 'space to experinents and accounts of high bred stock, and sometimes "talks over the heads" of ordinary farmers, forgetting, as so many do now, that it is only by experiment we arrive at agricultural truths, and that every farmer can profit by the success or failure of experiments he has neither time nor money to make himself. I read with interest an article on the

'History of the Agricultural Press of Michigan," by J. L. Tappan, Librarian of Michigan University, giving an account of the inception of the paper, which was first presented to the public as "The Western Farmer" edited by Josiah Snow, who retired from its management in 1841, the date of the initial issue not being given. It was rechristened "Michigan Farmer and Western Agriculturist" by D. D. T. Moore, afterward editor for many years of the Rural New Yorker, who edited it for nearly two years, and of whose "energy and perseverence in the face of 'tempestuous times'" the old chronicler speaks in glowing terms. It then seems to have been handled very much like a hot potato, passing rapidly from one to another with more or less of scorched fingers, until in 1853 it was purchased by Johnstone & Duncklee, Mr. Johnstone becoming sole editor in 1856. Naturally I perused with interest the Household, then in charge of Mrs. L. B.

Adams, long since dead, to see what topics were discussed by the women of a quarter of a century ago. Even then the sex discussed their "rights," but the feeling against "strong-minded women who want to vote" was more pronounced than at present. I find no complaints of "domestic drudgery," but now and then a wail from some disconsolate sister. whose husband carried the nurse and refused to unclasp it at her request: thus we see history repeats itself. There is an inquiry as to whether the sewing machine, evidently just coming within the reach of the farming community, is 'like the three minute churn and the patent washer,' from which we infer that tales of a machine which could ply the needle faster than the most skillful fingers and still do good work, were received cum grano salis. And the inquirer believes the effect of the introduction of sewing machinery is likely to be disastrous to the sewingwomen, whose work will thus be taken from them. The literary event of the year seems to have been Mrs. Stowe's Minister's Wooing," which the editress 'damns with faint praise," as indeed all. must who reflect that the same hand wrote 'Uncle Tom's Cabin." The fashionswell, perhaps they are no more bizarre than those of to-day will seem in 1900, but it "sounds queer" to read of bonnets that came over the ear in front and covered the hair behind, of flounced sleeves, and

crinoline out of all manner of reason. The FARMER was then an eight-page, five-column paper, the length of the columns being about three-fourths that of the present; the paper and type are excellent, the general appearance creditable, and I laid away the old yellow, timestained volume, decidedly of the opinion that the FARMER even in its infancy was a "high-toned" paper, and wondering who, in another quarter century, will look over its files and sit in judgment on its present editors.

OIL STOVES.

Last summer the Household editor advised those ladies who have small families that they could spare themselves much superfluous caloric by doing the principal part of their cooking over one of the convenient and cheap oil-stoves now for sale almost everywhere. We all know that the kitchen is a hotter place than the hay field, and a "stove stroke" as bad as a sun-stroke, and that the heat from a stove at supper time will sometimes raise the temperature of the house a degree or two when it is already quite warm enough. A plain meal for a small family can be quickly and economically prepared, with little heat and less trouble. An oil stove lessens the terrors of froning-day by half; the kitchen need not be heated hotter cow. yet dairy authorities assure us it is intended to keep longer and be sent than Gehenna, but the kerosene stove

stands near the ironing table, heats three flatirons hot enough for use, saves steps and perspiration. An Ohio husband mounted his wife's oil stove on a box furnished with castors, so that it can be readily rolled from one room to another and the box had shelves in it to hold the furniture.

This is not a "paid puff" in the interest of any stove or any "blarsted monopoly," but sound advice calculated to keep housekeepers cool and comfortable in the heated term which, like Christmas, is 'coming."

THE Household Editor is indebted to 'Aaron's Wife," of Fenton, for a beautiful bouquet of spring flowers, which was received in excellent order.

Useful Recipes.

To Cook Asparagus.—Wash before cutting in pieces an inch or so in length; boil in just enough water to cover; when quite tender season with salt, pepper and butter; stir a tablespoonful of flour in a cup of rich, sweet milk, or better still part cream, and add, stirring until it boils again.

SPINACH.-Boil until tender, then season with salt; drain and press as dry as possible; butter plentifully, and pepper if liked. This we think a more healthful way than to cook with pork as many do.

AN OLD FASHIONED PUDDING .- Put over the fire a quart of sweet milk, when boiling stir in two teacupsful of corn meal, remove from the fire and add one cup and a half brown sugar, one quart sweet milk, two eggs, beaten with teaspoonful of salt, half a nutmeg, a cup of raisins, and last a cup of buttermilk with a half teaspoonful soda (this last is essential) bake in a well buttered pudding pan an hour.

FENTON, June 1st.

SOUTH BUTLER, N. Y., March 20, 1882. Rheuneatic Syrup Co.:

Gentlemen--This is to certify that I have used your Syrup for rheumatism. Have been troubled with that terribl. disease for twenty years; some of the time could not get out of doors. My limbs began to get out of shape I have doctored with different physicians, but could get no relief. One of my limbs began to wither, and I made up my mind I would be a cripple for life, and for several weeks could not turn over in bed without help. I was finally persuaded to try Rheumatic Syrup, and had taken it but a short time when it began to help me, and in less than two months I was out of doors, and am now so I can walk as well as ever. In short, I am well.

ITHIMER SOUTHWICK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The World Moves, - Skill and Science Triumphant.

Our reporter relates the following remarkable experience of one of our most reliable and substantial merchants, Deacon Stephen G. Mason. Mr. Mason says that from 1869 to 1880 he suffered terribly from frequent very severe attacks of inflammatory Rheumatism. The last attack in the winter of '79 and '80 was so severe as to render him unable to take a step in four months. His physicians thought that one side of him was paralyzed, and both knees became so stiff that he could not bend them. The doctors pronounced his case incurable, leaving him in a terrible condition. He was then induced to try Hunt's Remedy, by a medical friend who told him that his whole sickness and trouble arose from Kidney disease, and convinced Mr. Mason that such was the case, and after taking it six weeks was entirely cured, and is now in such excellent physical condition that neither damp weather nor wet feet affect him disagreeably. Mr. Mason says that his cure is complete, as it is more than two years since he has had the disease. "I attribute edy, the Infallible Kidney and Liver Medicine," says Mr. Mason. - Providence Evening Press.

The Best.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, M.D., Springfield, Effings ton Co., Ga., says: "I prescribed Hunt's Remedy in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used."

Owe My Existence.

ABIGAIL S. COLES, of Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., says: "Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart. My physic riends despaired of my ever getting well. The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to Hunt's Remedy, and I am deeply thankful." Aladdin's lamp wrought mighty things, but

Hunt's Remedy works mightier. Try it.

If you are sick Hop bitters will surely aid nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive and dyspeptic, or are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign emedy for all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, billions and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

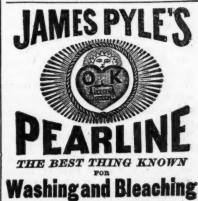
the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and

comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bewels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffert



In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. Ne family, rich or poer, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of

JAME labor-saving compound, in the shore symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK. An Splendid Latest Style chrome eards, name, 20s Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Buine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Eusy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmen. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Anthrax Fever

WHEELER, STEUBEN Co., N. Y., May 28, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I would like information in regard to some yearlings I have lost. The last of February one morning I found a heifer that would have been a year old this spring. I found her a little lame in the morning, in the middle of the day I found her in the calf shed, lying flat on her side, with her legs out straight, shivering all over. I got her out of there into a warm stable; that night she died. The next morning I skinned her. I found the fore leg that she was lame in black from the knee up, and all over the shoulder and knee up, and all over the shoulder and up the neck, and some black on the whole of that side. When I skinned the shoulder and neck a black watery substance would run out. Then three weeks later one morning I found a very nice steer that would have been one year old in May, lame in the same way, simptoms the same only he lived longer. Got lame in the hind leg on the same side and swelled between the fore legs and up his neck. He lived about 29 hours from the time I first saw he was lame. The next day after I lost the first calf I went and bought a bull calf; turned him in with the rest, he grew and done finely. The 19th of this month I tied him in the stable; the morning of 21st he eat his mess and was well for the 21st he eat his mess and was well for all I saw, at noon he was a very little lame in one fore leg, in the afternoon he was stretched out and shivering like the rest; his shoulder swelled very bad indeed. Please let me know through the FARMER what ails my calves, and if there can be trouble? Will you please give me the title of a good book on cattle and horses; one that is reliable. WM. H. LONG. anything done for them. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-From the symptoms and pathological changes in the young cattle as described we feel safe in diagnosing the disease as anthrax fever, or charbon, as indicated by the blackened appearance of the diseased parts. This rapidly fatal disease is also known as inflammatory fever, black leg, black quarter, quarter evil, blood striking, etc. The premonitory symptoms are so obscure as usually to escape notice; the loins, back and sides, are extremely tender to the slightest touch, succeeded by lameness, puffy swelling of the quarters and back, which in passing the hand over the skin with but slight pressure a crackling or crepitating sound is heard indicating gas or air in the cellular tissue under the skin known as enphaysema; the animal moves with a staggering gait, finally falls, with head extended, flat upon the ground, sometimes in a comatose condition, rumination suspended, bowels constipated, eyes full and bulging, muzzle dry, horns and mouth hot, pulse irregular varying from 75 to 100 or more, respiration labored. the animal evincing pain by a peculiar moaning. The desease runs its course very rapidly, usually with a fatal termination in from twelve to twenty-four hours after the first symptoms are noticed. The young and thrifty animals are usually its victims. This disease may make its appearance in an epizootic, or enzootic form, influenced by certain conditions of the atmosphere, as continued dampness, persistent fogs, coldness and humidity, cold storms, low inundated lands, stagnant pools, etc. Treatment: When the the Ox, \$6; Dobson on Cattle, price not symptoms are fully developed, there is quoted. For the ordinary reader these but little hopes of relief; prevention is our only safe guard. Sanitary measures The works of Prof. R. Jennings, "The are of the first importance; cleanliness. proper ventilation when housed, clean, wholesome food and water are necessary. Occasional doses of Prof. R. Jenning's Bovine Panacea, known to us as a preventive of disease in cattle. This remedy at hand in cases of emergency would save many animals lost by delay in the prompt treatment of diseases.

Chronic Diseases of Urinary Organs.

FARMINGTON, May 2, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer

DEAR SIR:-In your answer to my let ler in last week's FARMER, under the head of "Gravel or Disease of the Kidneys," you said; "Give two drachms of hydroch loric acid in pail of water." I have given it, and the horse drank it two or three times, but will not drink it twice a day I have to let him go without water before he will drink it at all. He breathes short and quick when at work, and is troubled more than ever with his water, which is about the color of the acid I gave. Thinking you would not want to publish this, being in a quandry as to what should do, I send stamp for answer by Truly yours, READER.

Answer .- The symptoms given in your letter of May 14 were so indefinite that it was simply impossible to diagnose the trouble with your horse satisfactorily. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are often so obscure that even with the patient before us it is difficult to diagnose the true character of the disease; even in human medical practice, with the assistance of the patient to aid in 'diagnosing diseases of the urinary apparatus, they are often unsatisfactory to the practitioner. We publish your letter because our advice was a failure. Try drachm doses of uva ursi, powdered, twice a day, and report to us. When we assumed the responsibility of editing the Veterinary Department of the MICHIGAN FARMER, it was our desire for subscribers to inform us after receiving our advice whether or not their animals were benefitted by our prescriptions. Not alone for our satisfaction, but for the benefit of our subscribers generally, who are interested in live stock. If our treatment is successful under the difficulty with which we labor in depending wholly upon symptoms imperfectly described by non professionals, all interested should rheubarb, pulv., willow charcoal, pulv., know it, as well as in cases of failure. of each one oz.; mix all together and di-Some three years ago a subscriber wrote vide into twelve powders; give one powus regarding a well-known bull, which for several months had been doing badly; we diagnosed the disease as best we could from the symptoms given, and prescribed for it; no improvement followed; the animal still pining away, the owner was advised by friends to destroy it. He sent for us to see the animal and advise him,

discovered that we had been prescribing for a disease which did not exist, and quite opposite to that for which we had better condition than he ever was before. We make this statement that subscribers may understand that they will confer a special favor on us, when our advice or prescriptions fail to give relief, to report all such failures for publication in these columns, for which we believe the necessity for a more careful examination of diseased animals before reporting to us will be apparent to those desiring veterinary advice.

Unexpected Dissolution of a Cow.

ROGERSVILLE, May 14, '83. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .- I would like to ask you DEAR SIR.—I would like to ask you a few questions concerning a cow I have just lost. She was 15 years old this spring, calved May 11th, cleaned good and seemed to be all right every way. The same day she calved I gave her slops of shorts and corn meal, not a very large mess, both morning and night. At noon my hired man gave her a couple of pails of water at a temperature of about pails of water at a temperature of about 60 deg. Not knowing that he had given her any I watered her. Her appetite was good and she was in good flesh; she had large udder, larger than usual, but no hard nor caked, and after she was dea hard nor caked, and after she was dead the milk looked natural and clear. The next morning she did not feel well, did not give much milk, did not eat all of her mess nor any hay, she could not get up, and seemed to be in great pain; would look back at her side and moan by spells, her ears mouth and and legs were cold her ears, mouth and and legs were cold the same night she died. She had no fever any of the time that I could discover. When we opened her we found her blad der about the size of a water pail and der about the size of a water pail and seemingly inflamed; her lungs were covered with black and red spots, did not seem to be enlarged any. Is there any difference between congestion and inflammation of the lungs, in the appearance after death? How would the lungs appear if an animal died with any other teaching. Will your please give me the

Answer .- Your description of the

symptoms during life are too indefinite to enable us to diagnose the trouble with your cow satisfactorily to ourselves, and the pathological description is no more satisfactory. We will therefore be content by answering your questions. In laid upon a deep plate and covered with a reply to the first, "Is there any difference towel which from day to day was moistin congestion and inflammation of the lungs." Yes; congestion is distention of the lungs by engorgement, caused by mechanical obstruction, interfering with the free return of the venous blood, or to the action of stimulating agents, either as food, drink, medicine, etc. Whatever tends to interrupt the flow of blood to or from the heart is a cause of congestion either of the lungs or any other part or organ where it may occur. Inflammation on the other hand, is characterized by heat, swelling, pain, redness and pulsation in the part affected; to describe it in all its various forms, and terminations would require more space than we can devote to it in these columns. To your second question "How would the lungs appear if they died with any other trouble." An animal may die from a variety of diseases, and its lungs present a perfectly healthy appearance, condition depending wholy upon the character of the disease. Any disease not involving the pulmonary organs, causes no morbid change in the lungs. To you third we would say the text books used in our veterinary colleges are Williams' Veterinary Medicine, price \$10; Steel on orks are too scientific to be understood Horse and his Diseases," Cattle and their Diseases," are written in plain English, and free from technicalities, hence more valuable to the general reader. They are endorsed by the press and by all who have read them. Any works on the horse, sheep, ox, etc., including the text books of the veterinary colleges, will be sent post paid at publishers' prices, on receipt of the amount. Address Prof. R. Jennings, No. 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

Bruised Knee in Filly, and Induration Swelling in Colt.

WHITE PIGEON, May 18, '83. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I have a filly, two weeks old, that has a bunch on her left knee, in front, about the size of a half walnut which is soft, and makes her quite lame. She has been lame ever since she was foaled. I have a two-year-old colt that has a bunch in front, on the ankle of the right hind leg, causing a thickening of the hide, so that the bunch is quite large and is loose from the bone; was done when a colt running with the mare. About two weeks ago I blistered it with canthar ides corrosive, sublimate, turpentine and oil, raising a light scab. Please tell me

what to do for them through the FARMER.

Answer .- The swelling on the knee of your filly is probably due to a bruise at the time it was toaled. Bathe the part with hot water twice a day, and then apply Professor R. Jenning's evinco liniment, rubbing well on each application. For your two-year-old colt, use the following: bin. iodide of mercury, one drachm; cosmoline, one ounce; mix well together; make one application, dress with lard forty-eight hours after. If necessary repeat the ointment in two or three weeks; dress as before; wash the part occasionally with castile soap and water.

Diarrhœa or Scours in Calves. A reader asks us to give him a remedy for this disease. Diarrhea or scours in calves is due to the derangement of the digestive apparatus, caused by too rich or too poor food, or deterioration of the milk of the dam, from any cause. Treatment-give the following: Gentian root pulv., 2 oz.; jamaica ginger root, pulv., der three times a day, in milk or oatmeal gruel.

Call for a State Convention

All veterinary surgeons practicing in the State of Michigan, favorable to the formation of a protective Veterinary Asafter carefully examining the animal we sociation, are earnestly requested to send

their names and address to the U. S. Veterinary Journal, Chicago, without delay, to be used in a call for a convention prescribed. A change of treatment saved of veterinary surgeons to be held in the the animal's life; he is reported to-day in city of Detroit, July 31, 1883. Notice hereafter.

A FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

For some time the Eastern papers have een recounting the wonderful merits of an article called "Rex Magnus," or the Humiston Food Preservative. Since the total failure of "Ozone" to accomplish what its advertisers claimed for it, we confess to a decided prejudice against socalled "food preservatives," and the reports of various people, scientists and others, upon their experience with "Rex Magnus" were read with incredulity. But recently some tests made by Prof Samuel W. Johnson of Yale College with this food preservative seem to show so much merit in it, that our doubts are rapidly being dissipated. Prof. Johnson's report on the trials to which he subjected the article, so is interesting that we give copious extracts from it: The Professor

About mid-day of Jan. 31st ult., eight (8) joints and cuts of beef, mutton, pork and veal, seven fowl and birds, two white fish, one dozen eels, and one gallon of oysters, were bought in the open market, and treated in my presence by Prof. Humiston-all, with one exception, by placing in solution of the REX MAGNUS, "Viandine," previously prepared by Prof. Humiston and placed in new stone jars, and on Feb. 1st, after 24 to 26 hours immersion, the articles, except as hereinafter stated, were hung up in my laboratory, where they or portions of them have remained, fully exposed to air and light, until this afternoon, or for a period of 35

One beef-steak, instead of being immersed in this antiseptic solution of Rex Magnus for 24 hours, was simply dipped in it, then folded together and laid upon a plate, after being wrapped up on a thick towel, which had been wet with this so lution.

This wrapping was thereafter occasion ally moistened with water or with the solution just named. The eels were immersed in this solution for 24 hours, then towel, which, from day to day, was moistened with this solution.

The ovsters, with their liquor, were mixed with a different antiseptic solution, or "Ocean Wave" brand of REX MAGNUS and have so remained, in an open jar.

On the afternoon of Jan. 31st, two samples of cream, obtained by Mr. Hubbard, and early in the same evening a quart of fresh milk, procured by me from the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, were treated by Prof. Humiston with the proper "Rex," and have since remained in the same apartment with the meats, being contained in glass bottles or

The beef thus far mentioned was obtained in the open market of Frisbie and Hart of this city, and by them was stated in my hearing, to have been slaughtered in Chicago ten days before it was brought to my house.

The room in which these trials have been carried on has been warmed by a coal stove. Observations generally taken twice or thrice daily, with a self registering thermometer have shown an average daily minimum temperature of 55° and maximum of 84°, the daily mean temperature having been 70 degrees.

On February 6th, at evening, I observed some spots of mould on the surface of the milk and cream and on the eels and steak that were covered by wet cloths. At the same time, on the inside of the folded steak, which had been simply dipped in the solution and then wrapped in cloths wet with it, a faint odor, suggestive of incipient putrescence, was perceived. On the evening of the 7th, a very slight musty odor was noticed, near the bone of one of the joints of beef. I then immersed this joint, as well as the steak and the eels, in the solution-of Rex Magnus-for about fifteen minutes, and hung up the joint, and wrapped the steak and

covered the eels, as before. Up to 2 p. m. of the 10th of February, with exception of the mold, as here mentioned, and the two cases of mustiness, or incipient putrescence, all of the articles (twenty-three in number), remained perfectly sound and sweet. The steak did not advance further in decomposition, and the joint showed no further trace of

mustiness. Prof. Humiston called again on February 10th, and in my presence took down the various meats, etc., and placed them for eighteen hours in the solution of Rex Magnus. On the following day they were restored to their previous places and circumstances in my laboratory. where they remained until February 16th. I opened the bottle of milk in the evening of that day, removed the moldy cream. and found that neither milk nor cream was sour. Taking a portion of the milk with me I joined a company of some twenty gentlemen at the New Haven House, where, during the evening, I tasted and ate oysters, chicken, beef, etc., etc., prepared by Mr. W. H. Masely, and stated by him to be the same which he in my presence took away from my laboratory on the morning of that day (leaving, however, a portion of most of the meats, etc., in my possession). The treated white fish I recognized, because it had dried to less than half its bulk when fresh, but it was sweet and good. The eels I also identified. In case of the other articles which I tasted, I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail were all as good as I have ever

The various portions of chicken, sparerib, beefsteak, etc., left in my laboratory February 6th, remained unchanged, except by external drying, for a week longer, but thereafter in some very damp weather, mold began to show itself upon

some of them. The milk was found to be coagulated niece of spasms." Get at druggists. \$1.50.

on February 28th, but did not then have any sour odor or taint. Clots of mold. appeared also upon the surface of the oyster liquor. The meats, likewise, were omewhat molded.

Professor Humiston thereupon sup plied me with a quantity of "anti-mold, a special brand of Rex Magnus. This I sed, under his directions, and the effect was to arrest further development of mold on the various meats, etc.

From February 28th to March 6th when another treatment with "anti-mold" was given) these articles of food remaining with me have kept unchanged in appearance and odor, except that in some cases a slight renewal of mold was mani-

The moldy cream, the giblets taken from the duck and turkey on the 16th ult. when they were cut in two by Mr. Mosley, and various refuse odds and ends of meats fish and fowl, have since been lying in a plate, on the table in my laboratory There has not been any odor of sourness mustiness, or putrefaction perceptible in the air of the apartment, at any time, nor upon any of the articles, except in the two cases already instanced. The suppression of the mustiness and taint in these cases was prompt and perfect.

The use of "anti-mold" was begun much later than was planned, but I have no doubt that, had it been used at the beginning, the mold would not have appeared

My tests of thirty-five days have certainly been severe, and the several preparations of Professor Humiston, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all he claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. I should anticipate no ill results from

the consumption of food preserved with Rex Magnus according to Professor Humiston's method. I should suppose his preservative to be no less salutary than common salt, and much more so than saltpeter.

WHO IS J. SCHOENHOF?

At a free trade dinner in New York city on Monday night of last week, Mr. J. Schoenhof was called upon to reply to the toast of "Free Raw Materials." In his speech he said:

"Free raw materials and a tariff or manufactured goods not exceeding 25 per cent, and graded according to their skill and finish of production, would be more of a protective tariff than a tax of 50 and 100 per cent, oppressive to producer and consumer alike."

He then proceeded to "lay out" the wool-growers in the following free and easy style:

"Held down as we are by such loads, and prevented from entering into possession of our birthright by the greed of a handful of men, now these National paupers and mendicants, the wool-growers, who only number one-tenth of the farmers, step forward and complain of the slight reduction of the tariff on wool, and urge the formation of a National association for the purpose of recovering sociation for the purpose of recovering the loss they have sustained. "If we wish to reach results worthy of

the occasion, then let us formulate our demands in unmistakable language: (1 Raw materials absolutely free. (1) A noderate tariff on manufactures, in no wise to exceed 25 to 30 per cent ad val-orem, graded according to the labor re-quired for their production." Mr. Schoenhof is certainly the most

arrant fool that has yet given an opinion on the tariff. He calls the wool-growers mendicants for asking protection, but favors woolen manufacturers receiving it. Of course they are not paupers or mend cants because Mr. S. probably belongs to that class. But it is the same old story. Free trade for everybody and every industry-except our own. No one seems to want free trade except for the other feller. But Schoenhof takes the prize: he is the most gentlemanly and modest individual we have yet heard of. It is a pity such a fine fellow should be such a

Stock Notes

At the fair at Lansing last week, Mr. Francis Graham sold the following Shorthorns for the parties named: For R. Hawley, Detroit:

Lady Beaconsfield 4th, calved Jan. 23d, 1882, got by Beaconsfield 2d 47447, to C. L. Seely, Lansing.
Beaconsfield 5th, calved August 2d, 1882, by Beaconsfield 2d 47447, to J. J. Shearer, Gre

Maitland Rose, calved August 12th, 1878, got by Oxford Butterfly 40175, Oscoda Salt Co., Oscoda, Mich. Maitland Rose 2d, twin, calved Sept. 24, 1882, by Beaconsfield 2d 47447, to A. Chandler, Jer

ome, Mich. Maitland Rose 3d. twin with Maitland Rose 2d, to A. Chandler, Jerome, Mich. Lady Beaconsfield 3d, cab ed November 14th, 2880, by Beaconsfield 37639, J. J. Shearer, Greenville.

Strawberry 2d, calved Sept. 24th, 1882, by Beaconsfield 2d 47447, to H. W. Springstead, DeWitt, Clinton Co.
Princess 7th, calved July 28th, 1881, by Bea Princess 7th, calved July 2014, consfield 2d, 47447, to J. J. Shearer,

The property of Mr. Backus, Williamston:

2d Duke of Barrington, calved Sept. 20, 1882, got by Duke of Barrington 43329, to C. Doty, Grand Ledge, Mich.
3d Duke of Barrington, calved Oct, 25th, 1882, got by Duke of Barrington 43329, to Wm. Van Ness, Edwardsburg, Cass Co., Mich. These were two very fine young bulls, of rich red color, and looked, like their owner, as it

they had been well taken care of The property of R. H. Holmes, Lansing. Fadette, calved May 1st, 1869, by Arnold 25550, to H. C. Everett, Lansing.
Fadette 3rd, calved April 1st, 1876, by Helmer 28802, to S. E. Scott, Detroit.
Lucinda, calved November 10th, 1880, got by Airdrie Gwynne 25512, J. F. Drew, Jackson, Mich

Mary, c. c., by Duke of Bonheur 38303, J. F. Drew, Jackson.
Pilot, calved December 20th, 1882, got by
Airdrie Gwynne 25512, H. C. Everett, Lansing,

Eclipse, calved October, 20, 1882, by 2d Duke of Ridgevale 48049, to A. D. Holmes, Lansing, Mr. Hawley's stock was in only fair condi-

tion, and sold reasonably well. Mr. Holmes' animals were decidedly "off" in appearance and condition, and they would have made much better prices if they had been better cared for. The two young bulls sold for Mr. Backus brought \$120 and \$105 respectively. They were the best bred, were in good shape, and, while selling better than the others were really the cheapest animals sold.

II. S. District Attorney Speaks.

Col. H. Walters, U. S. District Attorney, Kansas City, Mo., authorises the following statement: "Samaritan Nervine cured my

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: The brilliant weather has had a bene-

field effect on crops. Wheat is strong and healthy. The demand was nominal and the supply moderate. Prices rather lower. Foreign wheat dull and lifeless. lower. Foreign wheat dull and lifeless. Retail demand somewhat weaker. Best grades of flour steady but others were somewhat easier. Foreign flour unchang-ed, finest grades firm, American unsound, almost unsalable. Barley and oats un-changed, the same may be said of foreign barley. Oats in large supply and slow Maize in bad condition, prices higher and the market flat. Off coast cargoes slow. There were ten arrivals and four sales. A dozen cargoes are due. THE Business Committee of the State

Agricultural Society held a meeting at the Russell House, last Friday evening. The principal business was to decide on some attraction for the coming State Fair. It was finally resolved to arrange for a competitive drill of the militia companies of Treasurer Dean, was appropriated for

premiums, and the committee were auhorized to make all necessary arrangements. It is the intention to make this one of the leading features of the Fair, and suitable ground, put in the best condition possible for drill purposes, will be given the companies to perform their evolutions in; this space will be so arranged that there will be no interference by the spectators. Several companies have already signified their intention of taking part in the drill.

On the afternoon of Decoration Day a jam occurred on the big bridge between New York and Brooklyn, in which fourteen persons were killed and a large number wounded. The crush was at a point where the pathway decends by steps about six feet. The crowd behind forcing upon those in front, drove them over the edge. It is thought the jam was first started by pickpockets who were plying their trade. One man, partly intovicated immed trade. One man, partly intoxicated, jumped from the bridge into Williams Street and was terribly injured.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET. DETROIT, June 5, 1883.

Flour .- Receipts for the week, 4,693 bbls; against 767 bbls the previous week; shipments, 2,519 bbls. The flour market is more active but at unchanged rates. Purchasers are very cautious owing to large stocks held abroad. Millers are not inclined to push business, as at present range of values in wheat margins are very light, and the utlook not encouraging. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Roller process	75	@ .
Winter wheats, city brands 5	25	
Winter wheat brands, country 4	75	@5 00
Winter patents 6	50	@6 75
Minnesota brands 6	00	@6 25
Minnesota patents 7	50	©8 00
Rye flour		@4 25
Wheat The improvement in the	we	eather

shown very clearly by the course of the wheat market. A few days sunshine brings the "bears" to the front, and prices give way. This was the case yesterday, the fine day depressing values from 1/2@1c below Saturday's closing figures, with a weak feeling prevailing among dealers. Quotations closed at the following range: No. white, \$1 1014; No. 2 do, \$1 01; No. 3 do, 881/20; No. 2 red, \$1 181/2; No. 3 do, \$1 121/2; rejected, 791/2c. In futures closing prices were as follows: June, \$1 10¼; July, \$1 12; August, \$1 13¼; September, \$i 15; October, \$1 17.

Corn.—Very little moving. Yesterday new

mixed sold at 551/2c per bu., and No. 2 is quoted at Oats .- Quiet, and values a shade lower. No.

white held at 461/2017c, and No. 2 mixed at 44c, at which figures sales were made yesterday. Barley .- No sales reported, and business con fined to sample lots, on which there are a wide range of values, running from \$125@160 per cental, ng to quality.

settled. Two carloads of bran sold vesterday at \$12 25; coarse middlings are nominal at about \$1275 @13, and possibly would not command those terms Oatmeal .- Fair demand at \$5 75@6 25 for common, and \$7 25@7 50 for Ohio kiln-dried,

Rye.-There is very little being handled. About 60c per bu is the best quotation for good samples Butter .- Under heavy receipts of fresh made, the market is again lower, and 16@17c P to is the range for the bulk of the offerings, the latter figure only paid for a choice article. Creamery is quoted quiet at 23@24c. Old butter is a drug, and

Cheese .-- Demands rather light, but up to the supply. New full cream State is quoted at 12@ 121/c. and choice at 13c ? tb. Eggs.-Market steady and firm at 17@18e

Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotations re 26@30c per lb. Beans .- A fair and even good seasonable quiry prevails and pickers are firm at about \$2 15

1 50@1 60 would be paid. Dried Fruit.-Market dull; apples, 8@8%c; evaporated fruit, 14c; peaches, 15@16c; evapor ated, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 29@30c; raspberries

Honey .- Dull and weak. Fine white comb is nuoted at 15@16c; strained, 12%c. Maple Sugar.-Market quiet at about 121/@130

Hops.-Dull. It would be impossible to ob ain more than 70@75c 3 to for choice hops. Peas .- Wisconsin dried blue peas; \$1 25; field

Onions.-Inactive and unsettled; old stock is quoted at 40@50c; Bermudas, \$1 50@1 70.

Potatoes .- There is a fair seasonable demand for old potatoes at 55 to 60c. On car lots 60 to 65c are prevailing terms. New potatoes are quoted at \$4 50 to \$5, and Bermudas at \$7. Vegetables.-The local demand is well sun

blied. Prevailing rates about as follows: Aspararns. 50@55c:butter beans. \$2 25@2 50;string bean \$2 00@2 25 per crate; cucumbers, 50@65c; oyster plant, 45@50c; tomatoes, 55@65c per 10-quart crate, \$5@6 per bushel; lettuce, 65@70c; pie plant, 25@ 30c; radishes, 25c; spinach, 35c; new onions, 30c Bermuda onions, \$1 50@1 70, do potatoes, \$7@7 50 per bbl; new cabbages. \$1 50 per dozen; peas, \$2@ 25 per bushel crate; squash, 50c. Strawberries.-In fair supply, at \$5 50]

Provisions .- Values on barreled pork as slightly lower, and the market is quiet. Smoked neats firm and unchanged. Mess beef is a shade ower. Quotations in this market are as follows:

 Mess
 \$20 00
 \$300 25

 Family do.
 \$20 75

 Clear do.
 21 75
 \$22 00

 Lard in tierces, per fb
 11 %6
 12

 Lard in kegs, per fb
 12 %6
 12%

 Hams, per fb
 9 %6
 10

 Choice bacon, per fb
 12 %6
 Extra Mess beef, per bbl
 13 25

 Extra Mess beef, per bbl
 13 25
 6

 Tallow, per fb
 7 ½6
 7 ½6
 Hay.—The following is a record of the sales e Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday.—28 loads: five at \$14 and \$13; four at \$15, \$13 50 and \$12; two at \$14 50 and \$12 50; one at \$15,50 and \$12; two at \$14 50 and \$12 50; one at \$15 50 and \$14 25.

Tuesday.—82 loads: eight at \$14; six at \$12; five at \$15; three at \$13; two at \$11, \$10 50 and \$9 50; one at \$15 50 and \$13 50.

Wednesday.—21 loads: five at \$13 50; four at \$14 and \$12; three at \$13; two at \$15 and \$12 50; one at \$14 50.

one at \$14.50.

Thursday.—18 loads: four at \$14: three at \$15; two at \$13, one at \$16, \$14.50, \$1350, \$12.50, \$12.50, \$10.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9.50, \$9 at \$16. Saturday.—19 loads: five at \$15; four at \$14; two at \$15 50, \$14 50, \$13 and \$9; one at \$12 and \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, June 2, 1889 The following were the receipts at these yards.

The offerings of Michigan cattle numbered 318 head against 261 last week. Besides these there were 15 carloads of cattle from St. Louis The market was dull and dragging and a good share of the receipts both Michigan and western were shipped east in first hands. Local dealers did not buy their usual supply, but as there is a promise of plenty of cattle from the west early this week, they will have no difficulty in getting the State, or at least as many of them as all they require. Though the market had but lit-could find it convenient to participate in the life in it at any time during the day, yet sellers The sum of \$800, on resolution of would not accept any lower rates than those of last week, and sales were made on that basis. Th following were the closing

Total.

QUOTATIONS:

av 853 lbs at \$4 80.
Webb Bros sold John Robinson 22 mixed west

rns av 770 lbs at \$5.

Beardslee sold John Robinson a mixed lot of (Beardslee sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 806 lbs at \$4 50. Bement sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$4 80. Webb Bros sold Duff & Reagan 30 mixed westerns av 692 lbs at \$4 90. Smith sold Fitzpatrick 7 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 940 lbs at \$5.25, and 3 bulls to Oberhoff av 826 lbs at \$4. Switzer & Ackley sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 968 lbs at \$4.75

Conley sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,012 lbs at \$4.75. Stead sold Henry 7 fair butchers' steers av 976 lbs at \$3.25. Smith sold Drake 3 stockers av 633 lbs at \$4.25, and 3 thin butchers' heifers to Robinson av 630 lbs at \$4.25.

bls at \$4.25.

Haywood sold McGee a mixed lot of 27 head of fair butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$4.65.

H Roe sold John Wreford 8 mixed westerns av 792 lbs at \$5.

Lovewell sold Conley 5 good butchers' steers av 1,026 lbs at \$5.55.

Campbell sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av 1,086 lbs at \$5.50.

Campbell sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av 1,085 lbs at \$5.90, and a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock to John Robinson av 907 lbs at \$4.75. fair butchers' stock to some Account of the account

The offerings of sheep numbered 121, against 277 last week. There is no change to report in the sheep market. The local trade is being supplied with sheep from the west.

Clark sold Fitzpatrick 40 av 87 lbs at \$4 50. Switzer & Ackley sold Fitzpatrick 46 av 82 lbs Lovewell sold Fitzpatrick 35 av 84 lbs at \$4 75. The offerings of hogs numbered 58, against 278

ast week. The receipts were disposed of at prices

ranging from \$6 75 to \$7 per hundred.

King's Yards. Monday, June 4, 1883.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 1:9 ead of cattle on sale. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and for good cattle the demand was active and prices for this class were 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher than at the Centra and prices unchanged.

Clark sold Kammon 8 thin butchers' cows at 1,110 lbs at \$4 50, and 2 steers av 970 lbs at \$4 75. Purdy sold Hall 6 stockers av 590 lbs at \$4 25. Kalaher sold Flieschman 2 thin butchers' heifer by 555 lbs at \$4 2374.

McHugh sold Hersch 10 good butchers' steers av 969 lbs at \$4 371/2.

McHugh sold Hersch 10 good butchers' steers av 969 lbs at \$5 75, and 2 to Levi av 1,015 lbs at \$5 90. Freeman sold Sullivan 13 good butchers' steers and heifers as 968 lbs at \$5 75, and an extra heifer to Baxter weighing 1,350 lbs at \$6 50.

Aldrich sold Genther 6 good butchers' steers av 83 lbs at \$5 80, and 2 to Huetter av 860 lbs at \$5 60.

Purdy sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$425.

Webster sold Stocker a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$5, and 2 fair butchers' steers to Kammon av 1,085 lbs at \$5.

Purdy sold Knoch 4 shoice butchers' steers av steers to Kammon av 1,085 lbs at \$5.

Purdy sold Knoch 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,102 lbs at \$6.05, and 4 good ones to Marshick av

1,102 lbs at \$0.00, and 15000 of 5 head of thin 880 lbs at \$5.65. Seeley sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,160 lbs at \$1.65. McHugh sold Petz 10 good butchers' steers av 955 lbs at \$5.75. Webster sold Meyers 2 fair butchers' steers av

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 26,927, against 32,647 las week. Shipments, 14,923. The receipts of cattle on Monday were moderate, but buyers were not urgent, and prices averaged about the same as at he close of the week previous. Extra steers sold at \$6 15@6 25: choice, \$6@6 10; good, \$5 75@5 90 and medium grades at \$5 50@5 65. Butchers' stock for fine hand-picked stock. For unpicked about was firm, the supply being light, poor to choice selling at \$4@5 40, and scalawags at \$2 50@3 50. Up to Thursday there was no change in the mar ket, but as the receipts showed a falling off of over 7,000 head, prices for shipping cattle advance strong 10 cents per hundred, while butchers stock was firm at former quotations. For the balance of the week there was a fair activity in the cattle trade, the market closing firm at the follo

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards \$6 20 @6 35 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers,

CATTLE-In this market yesterday the receipts of cattle were 1,200 head. The market was dul and lower as compared with last week. Extra steers, \$6 50@7; fair to good, \$5 80@6 30; ligh butchers, \$5 30@7; mixed butchers, \$4 10@5 25; stockers dull, \$3 75@5 35 for common to choice. SHEEP.-Receipts, Monday, 4,000; demand fair rates lower; fair to good clipped, \$4 60@5 50; fair to good western, \$5 70@6 25; the best grades were all disposed of. Hogs.-Receipts, Monday, 7,500 head; market

dull, lower; good to choice Yorkers, \$7@7 15; light, \$6 85@6 95; good butchers' and medium, \$7 20@ 7 35; few extra, \$7 40; pigs, \$6 50@6 75.

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